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Marginal Column

By ZEV LAQUEUR

THERE was an anniversary last week which we all but succeeded in forgetting. It is not a particularly exhilarating one, to be sure, and the reasons for subconscious repression are obvious. The reference is to Messrs. Chamberlain and Daladier in 1939 and bringing the world "peace in our time," from Hitler. We could wish that the subject had less topical undertones.

■

THE other day we reread an address at Chatham House, seat of the Royal Society for International Affairs, some time after Munich. The subject was "The Future of Suez" and the speaker Arnold Wilson, M.P. The name might be unfamiliar to some by now; he was a right-wing Tory with a Middle Eastern background — *vide* his "Loyalties". What he said on that occasion was more or less typical of the opinion held at the time, and likely to prevail for many years to come, among most of Britain's Middle Eastern experts. It was the policy which brought us the White Book in 1939. In this particular case, Mr. Wilson was persuaded that the British Empire had been strongest before the Suez Canal was built, that the Mediterranean would be quite unimportant in a future war, and good riddance to Suez. It would be highly unfair to ridicule Mr. Wilson's beliefs, *post factum*. Nor should we be too critical of the British Middle Eastern experts of that period: The American experts today say more or less the same thing. After all, Henry Ford was perhaps right in saying that history was "the bunk," and that no particular effort should be made to learn the lessons of the past.

■

SIR Arnold Wilson went to Nazi Germany. "I have met Hitler repeatedly. I believe him to be a great instrument of peace in the world," he declared. He "hoped to God that Franco wins in Spain." He was in favour of Munich and believed that war with Germany would never come, because the Germans had no warlike intentions. There is a postscript to that story: When war broke out, Wilson realized he had been wrong. He saw that England would have to pay for the terrible mistakes committed by him and his friends. Though far above enlistment age he volunteered in the R.A.F. deliberately taking the most dangerous post it could offer. He did this, he told his friends, to atone his sins of appeasement. In June 1940, Lieutenant Colonel Arnold Wilson was posted as missing in action. Brave man he was, he faced not only the enemy but also his own mistakes, as a political foe put it.

■

SINCE then more than a dozen of years have passed and the world situation has changed out of recognition. Historical parallels are therefore of dubious value. But there are a few basic truths which should have been learned, and have not been. One of them is that direct contact on the highest level will simply not do where the avowed aim of one group of countries is world domination. This does not mean that attempts should not be made. One might be mistaken, after all, in appraising the intentions of the other side, and the only way to make sure, we make no mistakes is to follow closely and to study their policy. But where there is no evidence of basic change it is highly irresponsible to create the impression that anything more than a truce of three years or five or seven could be achieved in world politics. And this is exactly what not a few political analysts and writers are doing just now. They try to guide the public

Into a Limbo, large and broad, since called
The Paradise of Fools, to few unknown.

■

BUT then the journalists are probably less to blame than some British Labour leaders (following in the footsteps of George Lansbury and some Tory (following Sir Arnold Wilson) who believe that the time has come for a competition in neutralism. But before we criticize foreigners for wishful thinking our own house should be put in order. Recent speech by members of the Knesset Foreign Relations Committee, from Tel Aviv to Manchester, show that we have but little reason to blame others for complacency and misjudging the international situation.

■

THERE is but little doubt that those who preach wishful thinking in 1953 would be as outrageous as Sir Arnold Wilson was in facing their own mistakes if necessity should arise. Would it be of much avail at that late date? These, we admit, are gloomy thoughts, but then Munich is not a pleasant date to remember. Often one wishes that events should prove one wrong.

Jerusalem, October 9.

Eden Confirms Plan For New Advance to USSR

MARGATE, England, Thursday. — Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said today that the West was planning a dramatic new approach to Russia based on guarantees against aggression. "I think something can be worked out," Mr. Eden told the Conservative Party Conference which opened here today.

He also offered Russia Big Four talks on any level in the hope that it might ease tension and resolve the cold war stalemate. He asked the Conference to keep clearly in mind that Russia's negative attitude, rather than American policy, now blocked the way to Great Power talks.

The Foreign Secretary was loudly applauded by the 4,000 delegates on his first public appearance since his illness six months ago.

He declared that, despite discouraging responses, from the Soviet Union, "We shall persevere in our efforts to get talks going on the main issues which divide East from West." These issues were East Germany, Austria and Korea, he said.

Reduce Tension

"We should pursue all the methods open to us to reduce international tension, from a Four-Power meeting at the highest level to negotiation of even small issues. We must do so with patience and perseverance, and we should not abuse our allies if they do not happen to share our view."

At another point, Mr. Eden said; "To read some comments you would think that a Four-Power meeting at the highest level was some sort of magic formula which only the Americans prevent us from enjoying. That, of course, is the greatest nonsense. If anyone holds such views he had better study the last Soviet reply to the Three-Power note."

The Foreign Secretary stressed that there was only one test the Western Powers must always apply — that they did not by their action injure the unity of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, for it was upon NATO that their very survival depended.

'Promising European Scene'

The European scene was more promising than it was six months ago, he said. "I should judge the chances of the European Defence Community are better than they have been for some time past."

Any suggestion that Germany should be a political vacuum at the centre of Europe was most unrealistic and dangerous. EDC meant a German contribution under specific guarantees of a joint European organization under joint European control Mr. Eden declared.

Turning to Korea, the Foreign Secretary said the aftermath of the armistice "has left us with a plethora of vexatious problems with which we are trying to wrestle.

In the course of his speech Mr. Eden stressed that he was not resigning the Foreign Secretaryship, as had been widely suggested. *(AP, Reuter)*

France Interested In Big Five Talks

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — France has decided to sound out Britain and the U.S. about a possible "Big Five" meeting with Chinese Communist participation to review the Far East situation and seek a settlement in Indo-China, usually well-informed sources said here today.

Senior Ministers, including Deputy Premier Paul Reynaud, urged at yesterday's Cabinet meeting that the proposal for a "Big Five" meeting contained in the last Soviet note should be seriously examined. The cabinet will study this at its next meeting.

The Foreign Ministry declined comment, but the government is known to feel that any such meeting should follow the four-power talks on Germany which the western powers seek.

Accord with Cairo Not Sure--Salisbury

MARGATE, England, Thursday (UP). — The Marquess of Salisbury said today that Britain had "not yet reached agreement in negotiations with the Egyptians (on the Suez Canal Zone) even on general principles and I am by no means certain that we shall."

Even after an agreement is reached on general principles, the former Acting Foreign Secretary told the Conservative Party conference, "there will be many questions of detail on which negotiations could break down."

Lord Salisbury declared that if Egypt failed to meet Britain "at a point beyond which we cannot go, we shall just have to face the necessity of a permanent continuation of the present position."

"There must be in any agreement which is signed, if an agreement is signed, a clear reaffirmation of the great principle of free transit through the Suez Canal," Lord Salisbury said.

80,000 Men Locked Up

"If we could get an agreement which enabled our essential needs to be satisfied and relieve the immense strain on our manpower and our economy, how much better it would be. The prospect of keeping this immense force of 80,000 men locked up there permanently is one which I should have thought none of us would relish," he said. This was his reply to Mr. Julian Amery M.P., who demanded details on reports, "still uncontradicted, that Britain would agree to the immediate withdrawal of all her fighting troops from the Suez Canal Zone."

Departing from the prepared text of his major foreign policy speech, Foreign Minister Anthony Eden said that he was in entire agreement with Lord Salisbury on Egypt but wished to add that if an agreement were reached, "it will not be an agreement which has been forced upon us by any one of our allies."

Apparently referring to allegations that America was trying to force Britain's hand, Mr. Eden added, amid cheers from the delegates, "I hope you have sufficient confidence in us to believe that we are capable of making up our own free, independent judgment without being too much swayed by the views of friends, however well-meaning they may be." *(Reuter, UP)*

'CLEAR, FRIENDLY' TALKS IN CAIRO

CAIRO, Thursday. — Foreign Minister Mahmoud Wawzi and British Charge d'Affaires Robert Hankey today conferred for more than half-an-hour on the Anglo-Egyptian dispute over the evacuation of the Suez Canal base.

Mr. Hankey told reporters afterwards that the atmosphere at the meeting "was clear, normal and friendly. It will be only one of a series of meetings."

An Egyptian spokesman said here today that Saturday's meeting between British and Egyptian delegates "may well decide if the present series of informal talks is to continue."

The spokesman added, "The British reply on several points is expected at Saturday's meeting."

The Egyptian Cabinet discussed the Canal Zone issue last night. *(AP, Reuter)*

LORD STRABOLGI DEAD AT 67

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Lord Strabolgi, leading Labour Party member, businessman and former naval Commander, died today of a cerebral haemorrhage. He was 67.

Joseph Montagus Kenworthy, who succeeded his father as Lord Strabolgi in 1934, was prominent in air and naval affairs and wrote several books on military campaigns.

He held numerous public offices, such as President of the Air League and President of the British section of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and was well-known as an interpreter of international affairs.

He was at one time heavyweight boxing champion of the Royal Navy.

He was an ardent supporter of Zionism from the time of his election to Parliament for Central Hull (as a Liberal) in 1918. (He joined the Labour Party the following year).

During the second world war, while Chief Opposition Whip in the House of Lords, he staunchly fought, together with the late Lord Wedgwood, for the formation of a Jewish Army and attacked restriction on immigration to Palestine.

He was a founder and President of the Jewish Dominion for Palestine League which advocated the admission of the Jewish National Home to the British Commonwealth.

His peerage dates back to 1918.

Iran Tradesmen Close Shops To Back Mossadegh

TEHERAN, Thursday (UP). — Businessmen supporters of deposed Premier Mohammed Mossadegh pulled down the shutters on their shops today and tabled a resolution protesting the demand by an army prosecutor that he be sentenced to death.

The businessmen's resolution said they intended to keep their shops closed until Mossadegh, currently imprisoned in Teheran's Officers Club, has been released on bail. He should later be tried in public, instead of in a closely guarded army courtroom, they said.

Police announced later that 10 Communist students had been arrested trying to demonstrate in the streets. A crowd of students was dispersed after police had fired in the air and made a baton charge to disperse them, they said.

Truckloads of armed troops were dispatched to both the Bazaar and the University this morning, and the official sources said the Government would "deal severely with any troublemakers."

Bazaar Shuttered

Teheran's bazaar also remained shuttered this morning as Mossadegh supporters among the shopkeepers here were fearful that they might be attacked by opponents of the ex-Premier. A few shopkeepers were prevailed upon by the Military Government however, to open up.

Twelve bus-loads of supporters of fanatical Mullah Ayatollah Kashani, former Speaker of the Majlis (Parliament) and long-time foe of Mossadegh, toured downtown streets today shouting slogans in support of the Shah and Premier Zahedi.

Angry Crowds in Belgrade Protest Return of Trieste Zone 'A' to Italy

Yugoslavs Stone U.S. Embassy

BELGRADE, Thursday. — President Tito told the American and British envoys here that he "resolutely condemned the step of the Western powers in handing over Zone "A" of Trieste to Italy," Deputy Premier, Eduard Kardelj told reporters tonight.

In New York, his Foreign Minister, Koca Popovic, said that the decision was "illegal" and "unacceptable" to Yugoslavia. He said Yugoslavia had neither been consulted nor previously informed of the step, which came as a "surprise to the Government of Yugoslavia."

Angry demonstrators in Belgrade tonight smashed windows of the Italian legation here tonight and damaged the Legation's jeep. A crowd of about 5,000 shouted, "Tito give us guns" and "The Fascists have raised their snouts."

Militiamen stopped the demonstrators from breaking into the building.

The crowds broke several windows of the ground floor of the American Embassy and threw a stone at an American security guard who was unhurt.

Reporting the demonstrations tonight Tanjug, official Yugoslav news agency, said crowds also tried to climb over the fence of the British Embassy here. But reinforcement of militiamen prevented them.

Demonstrations outside the British Embassy shouted "liars we trusted you."

In Zagreb the British Consulate was stoned.

Demonstrations against the Anglo-American decision began in Belgrade tonight soon after Radio Belgrade's first comment condemning the decision. Large crowds flooded to the city centre. *(Reuter, UP)*

Transfer Due at 'Earliest Date'

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — The U.S. and Britain jointly announced today that they will withdraw their troops from Zone "A" in the Trieste area and will transfer the administration of the zone to Italy "at the earliest practicable date."

Their aim is understood to be to hand the area over to Italy within six weeks.

The decision was disclosed as a step to halt the "recent deterioration" in the relations between Italy and Yugoslavia. Both countries claim the entire territory of Trieste.

The Anglo-American move is a climax to a flare-up between Italy and Yugoslavia in August. Italy, fearing Marshal Tito would formally incorporate Zone "B" — which is administered by Belgrade — into Yugoslavia, protested strongly and moved up troops.

American and British troops have occupied Zone "A," including the city and port of Trieste, for nearly eight years. At present some 4,000 American and 3,000 British troops garrison the area. Zone "B," which is largely Slovene in character, was put under Yugoslav control when the whole territory was taken from Italy in World War Two.

Both zones were eventually to be made into a free territory, but failure of the big powers to agree on a governor led to its continuing division.

Final Settlement

The joint statement said that although Britain and the U.S. regard today's decision as a final settlement, they will not object to modification to the frontier jointly agreed by Italy and Yugoslavia.

London and Washington have informed France, which has no military commitment in Trieste, of their decision.

Stressing that the responsibilities of the occupying powers were never envisaged as permanent, the Anglo-American statement recalled that the U.S. and Britain "employed their good offices on frequent occasions in the hope of promoting a settlement by conciliation between Italy and Yugoslavia. Unfortunately, it was not possible to find a solution acceptable to both sides," the statement said. "Moreover, the recent proposals put forward by Italy and Yugoslavia have been reciprocally rejected."

Declaring that the occupying powers had no alternative but to bring the "present unsatisfactory situation to an end," the statement expressed "firm belief . . . that this step will contribute to the stabilization of a situation which has disturbed Italo-Yugoslav relations during recent years," and will form a basis for friendship and cooperation between the two countries. *(AP, Reuter)*

Guiana Stays Calm As Troops Land

GEORGETOWN, Thursday. — British troops landed here today by sea and air. Five hundred Royal Welsh Fusiliers came ashore with Royal Marines from the 8,000-ton cruiser Superb, and 120 arrived by air from Jamaica.

The troops mounted guard at Government House and sugar estates outside Georgetown. Small knots of people watched the troops land but the situation remained calm.

Mr. W. Madden, U.S. Consul-General for the West Indies, arrived here last night from Trinadad because of the constitutional crisis in this "trouble colony" where Britain suspects a Communist plot.

Two frigates ferried the men ashore because the harbour cannot take the big cruiser.

There was no sign of tension today and the inhabitants remained peaceful in this city of palms and luxuriant gardens, lily-covered waterways and picturesque houses built on stilts.

Guiana Prime Minister Dr. Cheddi Jagan, accused by the Colonial Office as being one of the leaders of the pro-Communist plot disclosed in a statement, "We cannot see any reason for such intimidation when all Guianese know that conditions in our country are normal and peaceful." (Reuter, AP)

GARY, INDIANA, Thursday (Reuter). — Mrs. Janet Jagan, American wife of the British Guiana Prime Minister, was not a Communist, her engineer brother, Mr. James Rosenberg, said here. He pointed out that she described herself as a "scientific liberal."

Mr. Rosenberg said of his sister, "The British are trying to pin the Communist label on her because she has been fighting for the underdog."

Italy Pleased, But Wants Plebiscite

ROME, Thursday (UP). — Italy expressed satisfaction tonight at receiving Zone "A" of Trieste but renewed her proposals for a plebiscite to decide the final fate of the entire free territory.

A formal statement by the Foreign Ministry also reiterated Italy's claim to all the territory, including Yugoslav-occupied Zone "B."

The statement was issued 12 hours after the Allied decision was announced to Premier Giuseppe Pella by United States Ambassador Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce and British Ambassador Sir Victor Mallet.

It was understood that the Italian Government is anxious for its troops to march in triumph into the Anglo-American Zone within the next few days.

NEW SETTLEMENT IN THE ARAVA

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A new agricultural settlement was established in the Arava at Ein Yahav, half-way between Beersheba and Eilat, late this week. The new village was set up by a group of youngsters under the Mapai-inspired "Shahal" movement for Negev pioneering.

The settlers, mostly newcomers to Israel, learned about the Negev during their Army service.

The settlement takes over the former experimental agricultural farm established at this point three years ago by the Ministry of Agriculture and Gadna.

Sharett Dedicates Histadrut Centre

RAMAT GAN, Thursday. — Dedicating a new Histadrut cultural centre here tonight, the Foreign Minister and Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, said that while the *ma'barot* were becoming settled villages and could look after themselves, "may it be given us that we should have to set up cultural centres in new *ma'barot* inhabited by Jews from places at present cut off from us, including the Soviet Union."

Speakers at the ceremony vied with each other in reminiscing of their early days as labourers for one or two "blahlik" (a small Turkish coin) a day.

Soviet Guards No Longer Shadow Foreign Envoys

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter). — Soviet guards have stopped driving along behind the British and American ambassadors in Moscow, diplomatic quarters reported today. The guards seemed to have just "drifted away," these quarters commented.

Neither of the embassies had been informed of the change in procedure, it is understood.

Four Touring Congressmen Here

The delegation of four members of the U.S. House of Representatives Appropriations' Subcommittee for Agriculture touring the Middle East, crossed into Israel from Jordan yesterday for a 24-hour visit to get an on-the-spot report on use of American aid.

The four congressmen, Messrs. Melvin Laird, Benton F. Jensen, Oakley Hunter and Carl Anderson, were accompanied by Lieut.-Col. William Malcolm Shy and Lieut.-Col. Kendall Salisbury Young, Mr. Henry W. Wiens, of the Mutual Security Agency, and two members of the staff, Mr. Kenneth Sprankle and Mr. Ross P. Pope.

The group was met at Mandelbaum Gate by Mr. M. Goren, of the Ministry of Finance, and proceeded to the American Consulate-General where they met the American Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Francis Russell; and Mr. Bruce McDaniel, T.A. Administrator in Israel.

The party is scheduled today to see samples of local agriculture being developed with American assistance.

Later tomorrow the group will leave for Beirut, crossing the border into Lebanon at Rosh Hanikra. (Leader—Page 4)

AFTER MIDNIGHT

President Eisenhower yesterday appointed Mr. James Mitchell, Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower, a Secretary of Labour in the place of Mr. Martin Durkin, who resigned last month in a controversy over the Taft-Hartley Labour Law.

Zionists Worried By U.S. Pressure

By JESSE ZEL LURIE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK, Thursday. — American Zionists are perturbed, agitated and worried as they have not been since the spring of 1948 — when the U.S. temporarily abandoned support for partition—by the State Department's current pressure campaign against Israel which borders on a cold war.

No American Zionist leaders have been received in Washington for some time and, if they were, they would probably encounter the same icy atmosphere which Israelis now find in the State Department.

The success of the first American Zionist Assembly which will mobilize representatives of half-a-million Zionists here on December 5 will, it is hoped, have some political effect on the Republicans.

Yesterday's announcement by State Department press officer Lincoln White, repeating the Egyptian complaint on Auja, is just another pinprick. More important is the fact that the first payment from the Foreign Operations Administration funds, which a member of Mr. Harold Stassen's staff told me a fortnight ago would be released, remains in deep freeze.

Ike Says Russia Can Deliver A-Bombs

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — President Eisenhower said today, "The Soviets now have the capability of Atomic attack on us and such capability will increase with the passage of time."

The President issued a statement at his weekly press conference giving "the facts" after a series of confusing and contradictory statements by members of his Administration about the threat from Soviet development of the Hydrogen bomb.

Recalling announcements made by the Atomic Energy Commission confirming the Soviet explosion of a Hydrogen bomb in August, Mr. Eisenhower said, "The development did not come as a surprise.

"The Soviets now possess a stockpile of Atomic weapons of conventional types and we must furthermore conclude that the powerful explosion of August 12 last was produced by a weapon, or the forerunner of a weapon, of power far in excess of the conventional type."

Eban, Dulles Meet On Arms to Arabs

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA). — The question of American arms shipments to the Arab States was among a number of matters taken up in an hour-long meeting between Israel Ambassador Abba Eban and U.S. Secretary of State Dulles today.

The "whole atmosphere of Israel-American relations" was discussed in a "friendly and constructive spirit," according to an Israel Embassy spokesman.

Among those present today were Mr. Reuven Shiloah, newly appointed Israel Minister to Washington and Mr. Henry Byroade, Assistant Secretary of State for Near East Affairs.

Egypt's airplane plant finished production of its first batch of training craftthis week, ANA reports.

Syria: 'Last Protest'; Jordan Snubs MAC

Syria yesterday warned she was taking her last diplomatic move before "taking practical steps" to force Israel to respect the U.N. decision calling for a stoppage of the Jordan River scheme, according to Arab press and radio reports. Jordan, meanwhile, in support of Syria, on Wednesday began boycotting meetings of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission.

ANA reports that Major Tewfik Shatilah, Syria's senior M.A.C. delegate, yesterday met General Vagn Bennike, U.N. Chief of Staff, in the Old City to reiterate Syria's viewpoint. Major Shatilah also alleged that Israel had recently violated the Armistice agreement two more times.

He reportedly charged that Israel had expelled 11 Arabs from Rihaniya village near Safad and had forced them to flee to Syria, and that the villagers of Tewfikia, in the Demilitarized Zone, had been told to stop cultivating their lands since this endangered the security of nearby Israel settlements.

After the meeting, Major Shatilah said that Syria had already diverted the waters from several streams which ordinarily flow into the Jordan.

He also said that all the Arab countries supported Jordan's boycott of M.A.C. meetings and that Syria, the Lebanon and Egypt would soon follow suit. The four delegations are to meet in Damascus this month to formulate exact plans for such a boycott, "Falastin", the Old City daily, reports quoting Major Shatilah. He arrived in the Old City yesterday morning after delivering a personal message on Wednesday in Amman to Premier Fawzi Mulki from General Adib Shishakly.

Major Mohammed Itshak, Jordan's acting senior M.A.C. delegate, informed General Bennike of the boycott on Wednesday in Jerusalem. The Israel-Jordan M.A.C. was to have met the same day, the first time in several weeks, to discuss several of the more than 200 items outstanding on the agenda.

U.N. Rejects Bennike Bid for Press Officer

By BENN W. ZELLER

General Vagn Bennike's request for the appointment to the Truce Supervision Organization of a special press officer has been turned down by the United Nations Secretariat. The request, rejected on budgetary grounds, followed on criticism from neutral quarters that official communiques of the Mixed Armistice Commission's decisions published by the parties concerned often constituted "half-truths."

In these quarters Israel was considered equally guilty with the Arab states of exploiting these for their own ends. One example cited was the official release of the recent M.A.C. meeting in which the Army spokesman created the impression that the M.A.C. sided with Israel on the setting up of a settlement at Auja.

In the voting on the Egyptian motion to condemn Israel's action the U.N. chairman obtained while Egypt voted for, and Israel against.

It is understood that some foreign missions in Israel have asked their respective governments to make representations for the appointment of a press officer. Meanwhile, General Bennike has asked Mr. Burns, his legal adviser, to act in that capacity.

Neutrals Ask U.N. To Speed Preparations

PANMUNJOM, Thursday (Reuter). — The Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission today asked the U.N. Command to construct "permanent facilities" for explanations to non-repatriate prisoners within four days, or allow the Communists to take over the job.

In a note to the U.N. Command the commission said the U.N. estimate of up to four weeks to build permanent facilities was "too long." If it took that long to build facilities the explanation period of 90 days, which were to have started on September 24, would be cut by 41 days, the note added. (The U.N. Command has rejected a Communist request that the period be extended, insisting all explanations must end on December 24 as originally decided).

Gen. Thimayya, Indian Chairman of the commission, today rejected the "assumption" contained in a letter from Gen. Mark Clark, before the latter retired from the U.N. Command, that most non-repatriated prisoners of war would continue to refuse repatriation.

In his reply Gen. Thimayya also said the commission could not accept Communist charges that the Chinese and North Koreans in Allied hands had not had the opportunity to express their will freely, and pointed out that the commission was not prepared to work on either the U.N. or the Communists' assumption.

The commission would continue to keep an "open mind" to ensure that prisoners had complete freedom of choice without coercion.

Commenting on Gen. Clark's statement that most prisoners would not change their minds, he said about 110 had already done so, adding that not one prisoner "dared to ask for repatriation openly" but had to ask surreptitiously at the risk of their lives.

Meanwhile, 63 Chinese prisoners who were among the 27,000 anti-Communists, released by President Syngman Rhee earlier this year, left Pusan for Formosa last night.

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Social & Personal

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the rescue of Danish Jewry from the Nazis, President Ben-Zvi on Wednesday received a five-man delegation of Danish immigrants. Members of the group were Mr. Erich Hess Westenholz, a non-Jew, who was active in the Danish underground during World War II and helped in the rescue; Mr. Daniel Reuven, whose family has lived in Denmark for 300 years; Mr. and Mrs. Shimshon Somplinski and their son, Dr. David Somplinski. The President also received on Wednesday a 10-man delegation representing the Veteran Workers' Club of the Histadrut.

Among those departing by KLM yesterday were Mr. Rustum Bustani, M.K., on his way to Vienna to attend the W.F.T.U. meeting on behalf of Mapam; and Mr. Haim Alperin, chief municipal inspector of Tel Aviv, to Britain for study purposes.

Arrivals yesterday included Dr. Y. Weiss, European representative of the Ministry of Finance and the Bank Leumi, returning by S.A.S. from Switzerland for consultations; and Mr. M. Inbar, returning by El Al from Italy, where he was in charge of the Israel Pavilion at the Bari Trade Fair.

BIRTHS

BAUMBLATT — To Luba (nee Mirskin), wife of Stefan Baumblatt, at present Mannheim, Germany, on Sept. 12 — a daughter, Edna.

GOTTDIENER — To Emmy, wife of Salo Gottdiener, Haifa, — a daughter, Daphna.

BAR MITZVAH

Mr. and Mrs. Hans Moritz will be At Home on Saturday, October 17, from 11 a.m.-1 p.m. at 62 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Tel Aviv, on the occasion of the Bar Mitzvah of their son, Gad.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Schneider, 10 Ben Yehuda, 3547; Bait Israel, Bait Israel Qr., 3281.
TEL AVIV: Rotberg, 21 Allenby, 3366; Frankel, 28 King George, 3721; Ryzes, 22 Hagdud Ha'ivri, 62366; Nordau, 183 Ben Yehuda, 23873; Ziva, Hatikva, Qr., 67403.
JAFFA: Versano and Majder, 2 Rehov 340, 80798.
BAHAT GAN: Lifshitz, 19 Herzl.
NAHLAT ITZHAK: Fisherman, opp. Bedolah factory.
HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Masada, 2292; Brakover, 25 Wadi Salib.
KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Pentagon.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Givaat, Rehavia, 2393; Amudim, near Egged, 3381.
TEL AVIV: (8 a.m.-7 p.m.): Geula, 10 Allenby, 62275; Zucker, 27 Sheinkin, 3665; Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23835; Wolkowski, 36 Herzl, 3157; Filerzadeh, 27 Nahlat Binyamin, 4065; Hatikva, Hatikva Qr., 67404. (7-12 p.m.): Merape, 77 Allenby, 3457; Alva, 165 Dizengoff, 4717; Molizhadsky, 7 Ben Yehuda, 3870; Greenberg, 48 King George, 63643; Hatikva, Hatikva Qr., 67404; JAFFA: Sa'ad, 24 Rehov 1, 80145.
BAHAT GAN: Aliya, 2 Yahalom.
GIVAT RAMBAM: Rambam.
HAIFA: Assuta, 56 Herzl, 2706; International, 59 Allenby, 2986; Carmel, 123 Pine, 4713.
KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Pentagon.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 3 Syrkin, 28542; Dr. N. L. Sacher, 165 Dizengoff, 26283; Dr. I. Griffel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 66496.

Jews Married Abroad May Need Second Ceremony Here

By DR. F. S. PERLES

The Law on the Jurisdiction of Rabbinical Courts (Marriage and Divorce) which came into force at the beginning of September, has introduced an important provision of substantive law which goes far beyond matters of jurisdiction.

The new substantive law is found in section 2, which directs that marriages and divorces of Jews shall be performed according to the law of the Torah. This is an express denial of civil marriages and divorces of Jews in Israel, by which in the future even Cantonist marriages of Jews celebrated in Israel will probably be invalidated.

The power of the Rabbinical Courts was definitely curtailed by the abolition of their exclusive jurisdiction to decide on the validity of wills left by deceased Israel citizens who were registered members of the Jewish Community in Palestine. The District Courts will in the future be able to decide on the validity of the wills of deceased Jews, and it is no longer necessary to make wills according to the complicated provisions of Jewish Law, as the District Court will confirm as in order every will drawn up in civil form. The Ecclesiastical Courts of the nine recognized Christian communities will continue to have exclusive jurisdiction (to the exclusion of the District Court) in matters of confirmation of wills of deceased members of their own communities who were Israel citizens.

The jurisdiction of Rabbinical Courts in matters of marriage and divorce was extended in two ways. Until now this exclusive jurisdiction applied only to registered members of the Jewish Community, while in future it will cover all Jews, including members of Agudat Yisrael or Natorei Karta.

Exclusive Jurisdiction

Moreover, exclusive jurisdiction to date was conditional upon both spouses being Israel citizens, but now the Rabbinical Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce of Jews in Israel who are either Israel citizens or residents of Israel. Foreign Jews residing in Israel therefore are now subject to Rabbinical jurisdiction and Jewish Law in matters of marriage and divorce, and may no longer refer to a District Court. Only travellers and other temporary residents are exempt from this law.

This will lead to some surprising results. Every Jew now residing in Israel who married his wife abroad under civil law, will be well advised to be married again by the Rabbinate, as otherwise he might find himself in the position of never having been married.

On the other hand, foreign Jews, e.g. of Italian nationality, may get divorced here before the Rabbinical Court, and such a divorce will be valid here whereas in Italy they will be regarded as husband and wife. This same difficulty may also arise if Italian nationals domiciled in England obtain a decree of divorce from the High Court in London.

It is not quite clear whether this exclusive jurisdiction applies only to cases where both spouses are Jews or also to mixed marriages. It appears that such marriages, too, are subject to exclusive Rabbinical jurisdiction, but the authoritative answer will have to be given by the civil courts. Exclusive Rabbinical jurisdiction on mixed marriages would invariably result in their invalidity.

The exclusive jurisdiction of Rabbinical Courts in matters of alimony was abolished. Under the new law, the Rabbinical Court may, in the course of a divorce suit, decide upon every question incidental to the claim for divorce, including maintenance of the wife and the joint children of the marriage. A claim for maintenance, unconnected with a divorce suit, may be filed by the wife against her husband either in the District Court or in the Rabbinical Court, and her choice per se gives the court jurisdiction.

The law has put an end to the strange state of affairs whereby a Rabbinical Court may order a husband to give a deed of divorce or order a wife to accept it without the authority to enforce such an order. Henceforth, the Attorney General may ask the District Court to order the defaulter to be imprisoned until he complies with the order.

In all other matters of personal status, i.e. in family and succession matters, the ordinary jurisdiction is in the District Court, but with the consent of all parties concerned such matters may be referred to a Rabbinical Court. There is no change in this respect, but it remains to be decided whether such consent to the jurisdiction may be given by travellers, or only by citizens and residents.

The law concludes with a clause validating the Rabbinical court judgments since the establishment of the State, if such judgments were invalid for technical reasons which are no longer relevant under the new law.

As compared with the provisions of the Palestine Order-in-Council, therefore, there is a reduction in the powers of the Rabbinical Courts in some respects, while in others their jurisdiction has been considerably extended.

Two Confess To Kidnapping Boy

ST. LOUIS, Missouri, Thursday. — Two persons arrested here yesterday admitted kidnapping six-year-old Bobby Greenlease, of Kansas City, it was announced by the St. Louis police. The boy's decomposed body was unearthed from a shallow grave in St. Joseph, Mo., in the backyard of a woman now under arrest here.

They are Carl Austin Hall, 30, of Kansas City, and Bonnie Brown Heady, 41, of St. Joseph.

FBI reports that Hall had admitted killing the boy were denied by police here. They say only that he admitted collecting ransom money and burying the boy's body. Heady is said to have admitted taking the boy from a Catholic private school in Kansas City ten days ago by posing as his aunt.

Hall is reported to have had $300,000 of the ransom money in his possession when he was arrested last night at the Congress Hotel here. In Washington, the FBI stated that the child's multi-millionaire father, Robert Greenlease, 71, paid $600,000 in ransom last Sunday. The FBI said it was definitely established that Hall handled letters demanding the $600,000.

Hall was stated to have told the police that he had known the Greenlease family for several years, that he had attended a military school with Paul Greenlease, the murdered child's stepbrother, and that he knew the family to be wealthy.

Hall was paroled from the Missouri State penitentiary in April from a five-year sentence for robbery. Heady also has a record of numerous arrests.

(AP, Reuter)

IL.2.5m. More Migdal Life Insurance

The life portfolio of the Migdal Insurance Co. Ltd. advanced by almost IL.2.5 m. to aggregate IL.11.8 m. at the end of 1952, the Company's annual report states. The development of the life portfolio during the current year continues at a similar pace, we are told, the sum assured during the first half amounting to around IL.1,500,000.

Owing to the expansion of the organization and partly due to the higher value of all goods insured, the premium income in the general branch topped the million pound mark, as against IL.671,000 the year before. The total premiums income in 1953 was IL.1,510,000 as against IL.978,000 the year before.

The net profit of the life branch transferred to the Profit and Loss Account for 1952 amounted to IL.29,183 or 6% of the premium income (in 1951, 8%), whereas the net profit of the general branch advanced from 7.5% in 1951 to 9.5% last year.

Loss Ratio

It is stated in the Directors' Report that the loss ratio for the Company, as far as their own retention is concerned, was somewhat lower in 1952 than in the previous year, although Migdal participated in the big conflagration in the Jaffa Port (July 1952); about 60% of the sum insured was re-insured. The Company succeeded last year in increasing the re-insurance which it receives as compensation from foreign companies.

The assets of Migdal (besides real estate and fixed-term bank deposits) stood at IL.2,346,000 in December 1952, as compared with 1,636,000 by the end of 1951. New monies were invested in Government loans, mortgage loans, etc. The technical insurance reserves for the life and general branches exceeded the amount of IL.2m.

Besides the usual strengthening of internal reserves, the annual General Meeting has decided to allocate IL.11,000 to the Special Life Risks Fund (now IL.30,302) and IL.9,000 to the corresponding General Branch Fund (now IL.17,000).

The open reserves as given in the 1952 accounts totalled IL.125,000 and the paid up share capital, IL.110,000. The capital will be increased to IL.150,000 by the end of 1953, according to the new Government regulations.

10 Per Cent Bonus Shares

The 1952 net profit aggregated IL.34,109 (in 1951, IL.20,818), of which shareholders have received a 10% bonus on account of shares, as in 1951. In his statement at the annual General Meeting, Dr. G. Halpern, the Company's Chairman, pointed to the unusual increase in general expenditure and to the fact that the increase in the premium income had last year in no way corresponded to this development. Nevertheless, the real net profit of the Company was quite similar last year to that of 1951.

He also remarked that Dr. M.W. Erhard, who had joined the Company in 1937, was appointed Managing Director of Migdal as from February last.

LABOUR TRIBUTES TO SMILANSKY

Three leaders of Israel labour paid tribute to Moshe Smilansky, at the funeral of the farmer-author on Wednesday. Mr. Smilansky, who was not of the Labour Camp, was a man who loved greatly, was the keynote of Mr. Sharett's eulogy. He loved the country, its soil, the initiative on the land irrespective of party affiliation. He exalted and sanctified the pioneering and creative spirit and every true endeavour to strike roots in the soil.

Smilansky was a poet, Mr. Y. Sprinzak said. He was the poet of the soil, of labour and of defence. His work "The Family of the Soil" provides the moral foundation of the State of Israel and sheds an eternal light on the rejuvenation of Israel. Smilansky symbolized, in fact, the collective personality of the nation.

Smilansky was essentially a disciple of Ahad Ha'am, perhaps the last of the B'nai Moshe group, Mr. Z. Shazar said in his eulogy. Hence his zeal for the Hebrew language, devotion to agriculture, constancy in the cause of national revival, appeal for moral values and peace, his independent outlook and detachment from ordinary party politics.

315,000 Have Visited Desert Exhibition

More than 25,000 persons, most of them who came in groups from all parts of the country, visited the Conquest of the Desert Exhibition yesterday in Jerusalem. They brought the total attendance to 315,000.

Among yesterday's visitors were Mr. Joseph Serlin, Minister of Health, and Dr. Dov Joseph, Minister of Development.

Mr. Serlin, who recently returned from a vacation abroad, was shown around by Mr. A. Ezer, Director of Binyanei Ha'ooma.

MOVE TO INCREASE WINE CONSUMPTION

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Municipality here is weighing the proposal to issue liquor licences to soda fountains in town wishing to sell *schprits* wine diluted with soda water. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry earlier sanctioned the idea to help manufacturers increase wine consumption in this largely "dry" country.

Restaurant owners have protested to the Municipality against the issuing of licences, claiming their prerogative to sell alcohol.

Press Review

Rare Evidence of Humanity

Commenting on the tenth anniversary of the rescue of Danish Jewry, "Hatsofe" (World Mizrahi Union) says that this was one of the few revelations of humanity in the inhuman world of 1943. The paper recalls that this action was extremely dangerous for all those non-Jews involved, and says that the heroic stand of the Danish people and its king will not be forgotten by the Jewish people. "Haboker" (General Zionist) recalls that the Danish king announced that he would be the first to wear the yellow star of David if the Danish Jews should be compelled to do so. The paper believes that if the same humane spirit that moved the Danish people had imbued larger and stronger peoples and their anti-Nazi coalition Governments most of the Jews in Europe would have been saved.

"Omer" (Histadrut) comments on the Rumanian Immigrants Association's demand that immigration from that country be renewed and that Zionist leaders imprisoned there be released. The paper says that this is an issue that concerns all Eastern European countries and that it might be preferable to coordinate all efforts in that direction. The first demand should be for the reunion of families: many have been broken up following the ban on emigration from Eastern Europe and their reunion is an elementary human necessity.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) sharply criticizes the Israel vote at the U.N. where Mr. Abba Eban supported Turkey's bid for a Security Council seat instead of voting for Poland as he should have done according to "Al Hamishmar" (and "Kol Ha'am"). The paper says that our national interests make it imperative not to toe the "American line" in view of American pressure exerted on Israel, their supply of arms to the Arab states, etc. "Kol Ha'am" continues to attack Mapam for its nationalist stand (the support of the national movement of the Jewish people) and its fraudulent interpretation of Marxism-Leninism.

Constructive Work

"Davar" (Histadrut), choosing at random a dozen small news items from yesterday's issue, compares the constructive efforts made in this country with the attempts across the border at sabotaging. "Ha'aretz" (Independent) surveys the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations.

"Yisrael Mitzraim" (Progressive) comments on the conference of the judges of the Rabbinical Courts and says that they quite rightly regard the adoption of the marriage and divorce law as a victory giving them jurisdiction over every Jew here, whether he be religious or not. The paper regrets this development which can only accelerate and intensify the latent "Kulturkampf" and hopes that the judges will be prudent enough to use their prerogatives sparingly. "Herut" again deals in its editorial with "revolt," for once with the political variety but with the "taxpayer's re-

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 4.58 p.m. today and ends at 5.50 p.m. tomorrow

DAILY PORTION

Noah (Yeshait 6, 9 to 11, 32)
Pinhas (Bamidbar 25, 9 — 30)
Haftarah: Isaiah 66, 1 — 24.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit, 9 a.m. Minha, 4.45 p.m. & 5.30 p.m.: Arvit, 5.45 p.m.

Ramat Yishai (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ahdut Israel Congregation Sephardic Orphans' Home, Talpiot: Tomorrow at 8.00 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing Sermon: Dr. Shmuel Benson.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Harav Hamitzrahi Qr.): Tonight 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit, 5.55 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 5.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight, 5.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m., Minha, 1.15 & 5.20 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 5.20 p.m.; Tomorrow Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha: 5.20 p.m.

Young Israel (67 Bograchov St.): Tonight, 5.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 5.15 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha, 4.45 p.m.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat.: at 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Viva Zapata.
EDEN: 1) Metroscopix. 2) The Clown. Also today at 2 p.m.
EDISON: Adorables Creatures.
HAZAMIR: Sealed Cargo.
ORGIL: Come Fill The Cup. Today at 2 p.m.: Champion.
ORION: Taras Shevchenko
ORNA: Captive City.
STUDIO: Madness of the Heart. Also today at 2 p.m.
TEL-OR: Black Magic. Today at 2 p.m.: The Devil Is A Woman.
ZION: The Star.

Salon Rebecca
is showing its selection of *Paris Models. Made-to-measure orders accepted.*
36 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem.

English-Speaking MOTHER'S HELP
wanted. Sleep-in, own room. Apply: RIGER, 18 Sderoth Yisrael A. Tel. 20818, Tel Aviv.

WANTED ACCORDION
96-80 bassos, new or used, but in excellent condition.
"KADIMAH" Shop,
No. 88, Rehov 4, near Police Station, Jaffa.

New Electric
Rotary Ironer
table model.
FOR SALE
Also "Hoover" Dustette.
Offers to No. 1128, P.O.B. 1123, Tel Aviv.

2-room Flat
FOR SALE
with furniture. The flat is in an Orthodox Shikun, in pleasant district of Jerusalem. Immediate occupancy.
Apply: BIER
8 Rehov Keren Kayemet, Jerusalem. Tel. 4184

Stock Market

TEL AVIV

OCT. 8.	Sales	Price
Govt. Loans		
3% 1955 (reg.)	1000	—
3% 1955 (reg.)	500	—
3% 1956 (reg.)	100	—
Pvt. Loans		
1950/51 (II-10)	600	—
1950/51 (II-10)	50	—
5½% Travel Dollar	1220	—
5% Agricul. Ord. sh.	275	+10
5% P. Imprvt.		
6% Debs. 37/9	970	+1
6% Debs. 38/9	1000	+1½
6% Pref. sh.	117	—
Ord. sh.		
Gen. Mortg. Bk.		
6% Deb. 46/56	79	—
6% Pref. sh.	778	—
Hotel		
6% Debs. 46/56	791	—
4½% 52/66 reg.		
Nir Ltd.	95	
6% Debs. 50/59	97	—1
6% Pref. sh.		
Pass. Debs.	78	+1
6% 42/62		
P.L.D.C.	1734	—
Ord. sh.	261	—
6% Debs.	1294	—
Afr. Pal Inv. Ord. sh.		
Bonco		
6% Debs. 56/63	673	—
6% Pref. Ord. sh.	991	—
Pal. Potash 6% Pref. sh.	225	+9
"A" ord. sh.	177	—
Pal. Elec. Ord. sh. (Iec.)	294	—15
Hakeveth Prof. sh.	713	—
Ass. 6% "U" Pref. sh.	109	—1
Ord. "B" sh.	1609	+15
6-8% Con. Debs.	1071	—
"Kardanah" Ord. "B" sh.	1566	+15
Assis-Bat. "B" sh.	174	—
"Tivo" Ord. sh.	170	—
Nesher 6% Debs. Ser. A	110	—1
Pal. Cold st. 7% deb.	1389	—1
Ludsia 6½% Pref. sh.	79	—
S.A. Binyan Ord. sh.	85	—
Pal. Centr. Tr. sh.	97	+1
Pal. Bearer Bd.		
Ser. 1	713	—1
Ser. 2	709	+1
Ser. 3	72	—

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex coupons; d) ex right; e) proxies per one Dollar.

TO LET
for a short period, luxuriously furnished
1-ROOM FLAT
centrally located.
Please phone: Tel. 1992, TEL AVIV.

TO LET
comfortably furnished
ROOM in REHAVIA
with balcony, telephone, hot and cold water, yearly lease, from January 1.
Apply: No. 284, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

Notices to the Public

NOTICE REGARDING PROPERTY IN YUGOSLAVIA

The Foreign Claims Registration Office invites herewith all residents of Israel who were residents of this country on May 14, 1948, having claims against the Federal State's Republic of Yugoslavia in connection with their property rights or interests, which were affected by nationalization, sequestration, requisition, or any other economic measures taken by the above authorities, to register their claims within 30 days with the Foreign Claims Registration Office with the Department for Israeli Property in the Golah of Keren Kayemeth Leisrael, unless they have already registered such claims.

This is the last notice regarding the registration of such claims and the Government of Israel will not undertake to make representations on behalf of any claimant who will have registered his claim within 30 days from the publication of this notice.

Registration Forms are available at:

1) The Foreign Claims Registration Office, P.O.B. 745, Jerusalem.
2) Department for Jewish Property in the Golah of the Keren Kayemeth Leisrael, P.O.B. 283, 27, King George Ave., Jerusalem.

Ministry of Finance
Foreign Claims Registration Office

Jerusalem, 9.10.53.

1½-room Flat in Kiryat Anavim
FOR SALE. Shortly ready for occupancy.
Half dunam garden.
Apply: No. 605, P.O.B. 66, HAIFA.

WANTED
1½-2-room flat
ground floor or first floor, on Hadar Hacarmel, Haifa, against monthly rent.
Offers: "1 year minimum," P.O.B. 4005, HAIFA.

Exchange of Flats
2-ROOM FLAT IN REHAVIA
with telephone, offered against similar flat in North Tel Aviv
Apply: Victor Leichter, "Studio" Cinema, Jerusalem.

I hereby give notice that my former assistant
Mr. WALTER SCHELITZER
who has been connected with my business, left my establishment on October 1, 1953. My firm,
JULIUS STAHL
has, for many years been situated at
33 ROTHSCHILD BLVD., TEL AVIV
TEL. 62796.
My activities include:—
RENTING *of flats and office rooms.*
Purchase and Sale of
Flats and Office Rooms in Cooperative Houses and of Houses and Plots.
Mortgage Loans, Partnerships and Financing
as well as execution of special commissions as trustee.
JULIUS STAHL
33 ROTHSCHILD BLVD., TEL. 62796
TEL AVIV

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

★ Tour:—
Hebrew University conducted tour: Terra Sancta; Room 13; 10 a.m.

★ Libraries: —
American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Rd. Entrance free, 9-1, 6-8.

★ Archaeology:—
Permanent exhibition, Dept. of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, 9-1 (tomorrow 10-1).

★ Exhibitions:—
Oil paintings by Harry Philippe; "Art of China and Japan"; "Convalescence" by Joseph Israels; Dutch graphics of the Van Gelderland Memorial Graphic Collection, Bezalel National Museum, 9-1; (tomorrow 10-1).
Autumn Exhibition of Jerusalem artists and a one-man show by Joseph Stern, Artists House; 10-1; Also tomorrow.
"The Negev," Paintings by P.K. Hoenich, the Israel Touring Club, Talpiot, 11-1, 5-7 p.m.

★ Film Shows:—
Ka-tzer Hayseidi, 11.45-12.30.

★ Recorded music:—
"Music to Dream" (Rachmaninoff, Mozart; Miss Ethine Nachmanoff (Bernstein in G.M. 5361 with Serge Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Exhibitions: —
"Fifty Years of Modern French Painting". Tel Aviv Museum; Daily, 10-1 (also tomorrow)
Tools and implements produced in Israel. Sponsored by Ministry of Commerce and Industry; Bet Hadar; 9-6.

HAIFA

★ Exhibitions:—
Jewish Antiquities, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Arabic Art, Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1 (also tomorrow).
Exhibition of paintings by Erna Svedroh (New York) and Zeev Lippmann (Tel Aviv) Ringart's Bookshop, Central Carmel, 8-2 (Tomorrow, 4-7).
Paintings by Elah (Amsterdam) and Alias Cohen (Paris) and sculptures by Raymond Einskave — Municipal Museum—10-1 (tomorrow 10-1, 4-8). Closing tomorrow 10/10.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ Exhibitions:—
Opening of "Memorial Exhibition" of the sculptor, Zeev Ben-Zvi (1904-1963), Bezalel National Museum 11 a.m.
Memorial Exhibition of the works of the sculptor, Ze'ev Ben-Zvi. Oil paintings by Harry Philippe. Exhibits of the Month: "Ideal Roman Landscapes" by Gaspard Dughet (1615-1675), Bezalel Museum, 11 a.m.

★ Recorded Music:—
"Recorded Music Hour"; Stravinsky; "The Firebird" Ballet Suite with Antal Dorati and the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Theatre: —
"My Sister Eileen," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi Hal, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

HAIFA

★ Concerts:—
Humming organ recital by Frank Pelley: Bach, Cesar Frank, Mendelssohn. Town Hall, 8.30 p.m.

THE ISRAELI NATIONAL
OPERA
TEL AVIV: HABIMAH
TUES. OCT. 13, 8.15 p.m.
Carmen
Opera in 4 acts by Bizet
TICKETS BOUGHT FOR 29/9 AND 6/10 PERFORMANCES ARE VALID FOR THIS PERFORMANCE
TEL AVIV: HABIMAH
Tuesday, Oct. 20, 8.15 p.m.
Song of Norway
Operetta in 2 acts (7 scenes) based on the life and music of EDVARD GRIEG
Tickets: Habima, 57 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 4033 and at the Habimah Box Office.
Musical Dir.: Halperin,
Stage Dir.: Rafael Rafik

CROATIAN BALLET
HOLON: Friday Oct. 9
TEL AVIV: Monday, Oct. 12 "Ohel Shem"
JERUSALEM: Tuesday, Oct. 13
Somewhere in Israel: Wednesday, Oct. 14
HAIFA: Thursday, Oct. 15
HADERA: Friday, Oct. 16
KIRYAT HAIM: Monday, Oct. 19
FOR PARTICULARS SEE POSTERS.
Impresario: W.H. ROBERT

Oriental and International Cuisine
including salads, humus, tachina, black-caviare, kabab, piping-hot shashlik, sweetmeats, Viennese desserts, cold drinks, for lunch and dinner are to be had only at the most elegant of restaurants
SAVOY, opp. the clock, Jaffa
COME ONCE — COME AGAIN!

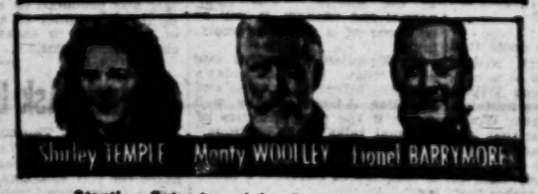
For a Pleasant Autumn Vacation
Stay at
POPPER PENSION on-the-beach
Nahariya - Tel. 33

CASINO
Bat Galim, Haifa, Tel. 3822
For a Short Time Only
commencing today, Oct. 9
Schmul Gogi
mouth-organ virtuoso
1) *Parts from "Scheherezade" by Rimsky-Korsakoff*
2) *Swan-Lake by Tchaikovsky*
Light-classical music and Jazz music from well-known films, also
Alexander Granowsky
the popular humorist of LI-LA-LO.
Open daily from 8.30 p.m.
Kindly reserve your table in advance

Haifa Chamber Music Society
A limited number of new members may now be accepted. For particulars please apply to the Society's Secretary on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday (Oct. 13—15) between 4 and 6 p.m. at Beth Harofe, Wingate Avenue, near Rothschild Hospital. Tel. 3869.
FIRST CONCERT:—
SAT., OCT. 24, 1953, at 8.30 p.m. at Beth Harofe
Programme:— String Quartets by Beethoven, played by The Israel String Quartet (L. Fenyves, A. Fenyves, O. Partos, T. Yellin) — op.18 No.6, op.95, op.59 No.2 (Rasoumovsky).

Twentieth Century-Fox Presents
STARTING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10
Zion Cinema, Jerusalem
When the Star Sighs— the Woman is born
The Greatest Triumph since "All About Eve."
Bette Davis
in
"THE STAR"
Orah Cinema, Haifa
Revival of a Masterpiece
"JANE EYRE"
From the famous novel by CHARLOTTE BRONTE
starring:
Joan FONTAINE
Orson WELLES
Allenby Cinema, Tel Aviv
For patrons of good taste
Third Week
"Tonight We Sing"
Ezzie Plaza—Famous singer
Tamara—The Ballerina
Isaac Stern—The Violinist
Jan Pearce — The Voice

DAVID O. SELZNICK presents
the screen's most distinguished cast in a story of love and laughter . . . hopes and dreams . . .
SINCE YOU WENT AWAY



Starting Saturday night, October 10, at the "CHEN" CINEMA, TEL AVIV.
Released through SELZNICK RELEASING ORGANIZATION INC.
Distributed in Israel by MARCO MESSERI & SONS.

IF YOU WILL IT—
IT IS NO DREAM

Your day-dream to be a happy possessor of a camera —can become true, for only a few pounds, at Photo Brenner's. They also give you the necessary instructions, free of charge. Drop in and experience the pleasures of an amateur photographer.

Photo Brenner

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	22	16	28	22
Tiberias	34	20	—	33
Haifa Port	29	19	26	29
Natanya	28	17	28	29
Hadera	32	16	29	30
Tel Aviv Port	32	18	27	28
Lydda Airport	29	14	29	29
Jerusalem	24	13	21	23
Beersheba	—	19	—	31
Eilat	34	22	—	36

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

• • •

A SCROLL of the Law, composed of remnants of 45 scrolls from Germany, Hungary, Spain, Poland and Rumania, was flown yesterday to the Bond Drive Administration in the U.S.

• • •

KIBBUTZ EYAL yesterday celebrated the bringing in of its new well which gives 250 cubic metres of water per hour.

• • •

A GROCER of Rehov B'nei Zion in Jerusalem was yesterday sentenced by a Jerusalem Magistrate to a IL.50 fine, with the alternative of two months in prison for using incorrect weights. The grocer, Tuvia Eisenstein, allegedly had been warned several times but he had failed to adjust the weights.

• • •

THE DIRECTOR of the Rosen-tours travel agency in Tel Aviv, Moshe Ayatihi, was brought before a Magistrate yesterday on a charge of arranging for a payment to be made abroad.

• • •

FIVE-YEAR-OLD Esther Falastini of Talmei Menashe, was admitted to the Assaf Harofe Hospital in a serious condition after she was knocked down by a truck driven by Zvi Berkovitz, 26, of Nahlat Yitzhak who was detained and later released on bail.

• • •

A PAIR of platinum earrings with diamonds weighing five carats worth IL.1,000, and IL.500 cash, were stolen from Nahum Nandler's flat in Rehov Katznelson, Tel Aviv, on Wednesday night. — Textiles valued at IL.500 were stolen from Shlomo Farfar's tailor shop in Rehov Yavne, while an attempt to break into the flat of a British Embassy official was foiled by the tenant.

S.S. Kades Leaves With Emigrants for Persia

HAIFA, Thursday. — The majority of the 350 passengers who left in the s.s. Kades for Turkey today, were residents who are leaving the country for good. Most of them are returning to Persia, and include many families with children born in this country.

Some of the emigrants said that they were leaving Israel because of the general lack of friendship and sympathy among the population.

Yesterday 13 immigrants arrived here in the ship, including a four-member family from East Germany.

Aetress Dies In Fall

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A 53-year-old woman jumped or fell from the third floor of the house at 12 Rehov Dov Hos here tonight. She died instantly. She was later identified as Leah Shlonsky, the "Obel" actress.

RATION NEWS

NORTHERN DISTRICT: Eggs: 4. Bet 16, temp. 41; for expectant mothers: 3, Beh 19; for invalids: 4 on Het Aleph 2 cards, 3 on Het Bet 2 cards and 4 on Het Gimel 14 cards. Poultry: 250 gr. on Aleph, Bet, Gimel cards, Bet 26, temp. 44; for elderly persons: 500 gr., Mem Beh 11, 12; for invalids: 500 gr. on Het Aleph 2 and Het Bet 2 cards; for expectant mothers: 750 gr., Heh 7, Carp: 150 gr., Bet 11, temp. 42. Butter for invalids: 100 gr.

JERUSALEM: Eggs: 4, Bet 14, temp. 4. Eggs in place of meat: 3 eggs, Aleph 21, temp. 38.

Morocco Main Source Of Immigration

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Morocco will be the main source of immigration in the coming months, according to the Jewish Agency's plans, with Persia and India next on the list, an Agency spokesman told the press yesterday.

A convoy of 150 Persian immigrants is on its way to Alexandretta and should reach Israel on October 21, while another group is scheduled to sail if weather conditions remain favourable. The Agency intends to transport Persian immigrants by air during the winter.

A group of 172 Yemenites, now trekking through the desert, are awaited at Aden, from where a plane will bring them here. Indian settlers continue to arrive in Israel at the rate of 70-100 monthly, although the ban on Cochin immigrants for health reasons is still enforced.

Last month, lack of ships reduced entry to below the average, with 671 immigrants bringing the total for the year 5,715 to 11,580.

It is feared that the Bavarian authorities will maintain a firm stand against Jews returning from Israel to resettle in Germany, although action by the Agency and the Joint Distribution Committee prevented the expulsion of 18 such persons from Fochrenwald Camp. When the camp authorities threatened to evict them in August, 100 camp residents invaded the J.D.C. offices there, and staged a two-day squatting strike.

Expulsion Postponed

Leaders of the Agency and the J.D.C. met in Geneva and decided to do everything possible to avert the act. The expulsion was indeed postponed, and a census of the camp showed that 672 Jews had emigrated to Munich from Israel between January and August 1953. The authorities' attitude towards those returning after August 18 has not yet been defined.

Mr. Z. Shazar, Director of the Agency's cultural activities, has completed a tour of European centres where he discussed plans for local projects and coordinated them with undertakings in Israel. An effort was made to unify educational work carried out by such regional bodies as the Dutch Communal Council, and the U.K. Board of Deputies with the programme of the local Zionist Federations.

Budget proposals for extending Jewish culture in the Diaspora will be reviewed by the Zionist Executive Council at its meeting in Jerusalem, in December.

Visitors to Bari Trade Fair, where the Israel Pavilion elicited much comment, reached 1,500,000, among them the Prime Minister of Italy and members of his Cabinet.

Six Arab States were among the 80 nations participating. The Agency cooperated with the Foreign Ministry in designing the Israel Pavilion, which displayed achievements in mining, afforestation, irrigation and agriculture.

An Israel-Italian Friendship Day aroused interest in the exhibit, and the Israel Consul was guest of Bari during the festivities. Delegations visiting the Fair for an Arab-Italian Day which followed directly after, also toured the Israel Pavilion.

Mandate Setup Surprises Shinwell

Mr. Shinwell (right) with Mr. Ben Gurion. Photo by Hirshbein

Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, M.P., and Minister of Defence in the former British Labour Government, was yesterday entertained to lunch by the Prime Minister and Mrs. Ben Gurion at the latter's home in Jerusalem.

Present at the luncheon were Dr. Dov Joseph, Minister of Development; Mr. Pinhas Lavon, Acting Minister of Defence; Mr. Pinhas Saphir, Minister of Communications; Mr. Joseph Serlin, Minister of Health; Rav-Aluf Mordecai Maklef, Chief of Staff; Aluf Mishne Moshe Dayan and Mr. Mordecai Namir, Secretary-General of the Histadrut.

In the morning, Mr. Shinwell, who called upon Dr. A. Biran, Jerusalem District Representative, expressed his surprise at the administrative division of the country into districts, each headed by a Representative. Dr. Biran informed him that this set-up was inherited from the Mandate.

Dr. Biran accompanied Mr. Shinwell to the Jerusalem Municipality and introduced him to Mayor Y. Kariv, where they discussed housing problems.

Later, Mr. Shinwell toured the city.

Mr. Shinwell visited the Hebrew University yesterday afternoon and was later entertained to tea at the home of the Vice-President and Mrs. Evenari. Those present included President B. Masar and members of his executive and academic staff.

Petah Tikva Pupils Greet Ben-Zvi

Jerusalem Post Reporter

PETAH TIKVA, Thursday.—The President of the State and Mrs. Ben-Zvi, rode ceremoniously through this town's main streets today. The pavements were lined by thousands of white-clad school children who were backed by crowds of local residents gathered to receive their honoured guests on their official visit to the anniversary celebrations.

The distinguished couple arrived here at 10.30 this morning and were met at a specially erected gate of honour in the Lydda-Petah Tikva road by Mayor P. Rashish, Mr. Israel Feinberg, chairman of the jubilee celebrations committee, and by other personalities.

Escorted by mounted police, the President and his wife drove to the Great Synagogue where they were met by Chief Rabbi Reuven Katz and where a special prayer for the President was delivered by Cantor Y. Holodenko.

Tour of Factories

After the President's wife laid a wreath on the "Yad Lebanim" memorial, the couple made a tour of three large factories in Petah Tikva's industrial area. They then had lunch with the veterans of the town, after which they retired for the afternoon at the home of Mr. Avraham Shapiro, a veteran resident.

A reception attended by 800 guests was held in the Rothschild Garden where Mrs. Shoshana Israelit, a member of the Municipal Council, unveiled a plaque dedicating the garden to the President.

"The movement of settlers from Jerusalem to Petah Tikva was a great step in starting immigration to Israel", Mr. Ben-Zvi said. "Petah Tikva is the real 'conquest of the desert' and even if it has reached the status of a town, it will still remain an agricultural settlement."

PRESIDENT VISITS GENERAL TIRE CO.

Eighty thousand tires have been produced and $450,000 has been received from exports since the General Tire and Rubber Company started production 15 months ago, President Ben-Zvi was told yesterday in a tour of the factory in Petah Tikva.

The company officials who accompanied the President on the tour noted that the plant can turn out more than 220 tons of tires a month.

The President was told that most of the tires are sent to Turkey and to the U.S., and that arrangements are now being completed to send a shipment to Finland.

MYERSON AND CARLSON VISIT ADOBE STATION

The Minister of Labour, Mrs. Golda Myerson, accompanied by Professor S. Carlson, Director of the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration in Israel, and engineers of the Adobe Building Department yesterday visited the experimental station for adobe building in Beersheba.

They where given a preview of special pressure machines given to Israel by the Technical Assistance division of the U.N.

German Cables in Use; Power Status Better

Electric cables in considerable quantity have arrived under the Reparations Agreement with Germany. In addition, new orders for electric equipment are expected substantially to increase the productive capacity of the country's electric network, the Information Department of the Shilumim Corporation announced.

The first orders for mechanical equipment valued at 90m. marks under group B of the Reparations scheme, to be implemented before March 1954, are under preparation by the Shilumim Corporation.

The orders are connected with various development schemes, such as electricity, irrigation, water supply for domestic and industrial use, railway carriages, and agricultural equipment.

They include electric equipment for new power stations, giant transformers, and auxiliary equipment for existing turbine generators.

Agricultural equipment includes work machines, tractors, and combines for the Colonization Department of the Jewish Agency and the Ministry of Agriculture. The equipment will not include machinery manufactured in this country.

Empires of Sheba, Solomon Co-Existed

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The latest American archaeological expeditions in southern Arabia prove that King Solomon's Empire and the Queen of Sheba's Empire were co-existent, contrary to the theory held at present, Professor W. F. Albright, of Johns Hopkins University, revealed to a packed audience at Ratisbonne Hall in Jerusalem last night.

President Ben-Zvi and the Minister of Education, Prof. Dinur, were among the several hundred listeners at Prof. Albright's last lecture in Israel, which contained a preview of material now being collated at Johns Hopkins, and due for publication soon.

The expedition was the first to carry out a proper archaeological excavation in Southern Arabia, the Professor said, and established, contrary to the hitherto accepted view, that the rule of the Kingdom of Sheba preceded that of other countries by many centuries. The stratographical and palaeographic results proved once again the veracity of the Biblical stories of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

The Sheban Empire was a military and commercial one which extended not only to the coastal cities of Arabia but also to Ethiopia.

"There can be no doubt that the trade of Egypt as to Solomon, who was not only a great king but also a captain of industry, came from Southern Arabia and not, as some scholars maintained, from Northern Arabia."

Prof. Albright returned to Jerusalem yesterday after an extensive four-day tour through the country visiting recent archaeological excavations, notably at Tel Kasile, Tel Jerisho, Beit Shearim, Beit Yerah, and Shaar Hagolan. He was entertained to lunch at the American Consulate in Jerusalem and to tea at the home of Dr. Emanuel Ben Dor.

Watchdog Brings Back Bullfighter's Trousers

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — With the better part of a pair of trousers between his teeth, a watchdog returned to his master after having pursued five marauders outside a barn in the Marhavia kibbutz yesterday.

Moshe Bovit ran out of his house when he heard his dog barking and started shooting in the direction of five men who immediately took to their heels.

Tracks were followed to the border.

16 Years for Marauder

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — A sentence of 16 years in prison was imposed by a military court here today on a 19-year-old marauder, found guilty of membership in a group. He had been found in possession of firearms, grenades and ammunition.

He was Abdul Mahmud Ahmed Shaleah, from Jordan, who was caught in October 1952, after an armed attack on a Jewish farm in the Coastal Plain. The farmer, Mr. Dov Alon, was wounded in the exchange of fire.

DENIES RESIGNATION

Mr. S. Bulkman Warwar denied, in a telegram to *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday, that he had resigned as secretary of the Nazareth branch of the General Zionist Party which reportedly caused a split in the Party.

Mr. Warwar said that the news of his resignation was spread by political parties which opposed the General Zionists in Nazareth.

PILOT SHORTAGE AT HAIFA PORT

HAIFA, Thursday.—The shortage of qualified pilots has compelled the Port Management to discontinue ship movements in the Port between midnight and 5 a.m., according to a notice to the Chamber of Shipping.

The Government's pay scale makes no allowance for pilots who hold Masters Certificates and most of them have accepted employment in the Merchant Marine at much higher pay.

The Chamber of Shipping has proposed that Masters of ships familiar with Haifa Port be allowed to pilot their ships themselves and the Port Management is reported to be studying the proposal.

The Port Authority's establishment calls for six pilots, but only one fully qualified captain, and two officers undergoing training in pilot duties have remained in Government service.

Rumanian Jewish Leaders Reported Facing Trial

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). An informant who keeps in touch with Jewish affairs in Soviet satellite countries predicted today that three Jewish leaders in Rumania will go on trial before a military court in Bucharest.

He identified the three leaders — "now in jail and facing trial" — as:

1. Mrs. Rumania Benvenisti, former President of the Rumanian section of Wizo. The source said her husband, Dr. M. [illegible] of the Zionist Organization of Rumania, was previously arrested and is believed to be still in jail.

2. Jean Littman, Secretary of the Jewish Party and Administrative Director of the Rumanian Section of the World Jewish Congress until its dissolution in 1948.

3. Jean Cohen, an anti-Nazi underground leader.

The source said that information from Rumania "indicates that the trial will be secret. Efforts will be made to avoid overseas publicity but to create a psychological climate of terror among the Jewish population and to make the Jews the scapegoat for internal dissatisfaction with the regime."

Austrian Police Raid Jewish Camp

VIENNA, Thursday (INA). — The Joint Distribution Committee here has protested to the U.N. Refugee Commissioner and the Occupation Authorities against alleged rough conduct of police when they raided a Jewish refugee camp near here recently.

About 40 police, claiming to be hunting for contraband, took away a dozen pairs of stockings and some watches. The Joint claims that the raid was of an anti-Semitic character.

ONE MURDER SUSPECT FREED; 9 TO BE RETRIED

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Roza Levi Arusi, wife of one of the accused charged with the murder of Ahmed Abuali el Saadi, 70, at Bat Yam last August, was today acquitted by the Magistrate's Court here.

Her husband, together with the two other accused, was remanded for trial before the District Court.

EDITOR. — Joseph Cohen, former editor of the New York Yiddish weekly "Freie Arbeiter Stimme," has died in Washington at the age of 74.

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Cables in Brief

NAZI. — The Munich High Court has ordered the confiscation of the Bavarian estate of former Nazi press chief Otto Dietrich who died a year ago.

CHILE. — The Chilean Cabinet has resigned because of the result of last Sunday's Senatorial bye-election, overwhelmingly won by the opposition candidate.

DECONTROL. — The Indian Government has decided to decontrol the export of elephants.

Trees Flown to Turkey For Ataturk Forest

Thirty pine saplings are being flown by El Al today to Istanbul as Israel's contribution to a forest to be planted in commemoration of Kemal Ataturk, Father of Modern Turkey. The saplings, which are being sent by the Jewish National Fund, were taken from Geva Hacarmel, near Haifa, which is mainly settled by immigrants from Turkey.

Tomorrow the remains of Ataturk, who died 15 years ago, are to be moved from a temporary grave to a mausoleum in Ankara. Around this grave, the forest, consisting of saplings sent by various countries, is to be planted.

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T.A. Kindergartens' Fees Above Set Rates

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The private kindergartens here, whose instructors are affiliated with the Teachers' Association, demand a monthly fee of IL.14 per child plus IL.1 on registration, as against the Government's fixed maximum fee of IL.9.

Mrs. M. Kulman, Chairman of the Kindergarten Association, told *The Jerusalem Post* today that the difference between the legal and the real price charged is in the nature of an advance on what is expected to be a new Government fee.

In any case, she added, kindergartens could not survive on the official rates.

The IL.1 registration fee, which is not provided for in the Ministry of Education's pay rate scale, was intended for a special fund of her association, Mrs. Kulman said.

Some kindergarten heads have indicated that the IL.1 was being collected in case the Kindergarten Association became legally involved for overcharging.

The Government fixed its rates last February after considering a special committee report.

5,000 Children

In addition to the private kindergartens which have opened for about 5,000 children in Tel Aviv, there are 6,000 five-year-olds entitled to enter State kindergartens. These have not yet opened.

Dr. Shaul Levin, head of the Municipal Education Department, told *The Jerusalem Post* today that the Municipalities were demanding that the Government take all responsibility for paying kindergarten heads, while the Ministry of Education wished the local authorities to take on the responsibility though it had originally agreed to pay the larger part of the salaries.

Neither is giving way and negotiations will continue. Meanwhile, thousands of children are entering the fourth month of their summer holiday.

Kindergartens have not yet opened in Beersheba owing to the drastic shortage of teachers. It is hoped that the situation will improve within the next two weeks.

Parents of children beginning their school career at the elementary school in Rehov Tchernichovsky here, formerly a "Bet Hinuch" of the labour trend, were surprised to see at the children's reception yesterday morning that the stage from which welcoming speeches were made to new pupils was flanked with the State and labour banners.

The headmaster is reported to have explained to parents who queried the showing of the red flag in a State school that he was only forbidden to fly the flag over the school roof, but inside the building he could do what he thought fit.

Girls Burned in Laundry

HAIFA, Thursday. — Four girls were burned in the laundry room of the Bet Hachalutzot here this morning while using benzine.

Fanny Schmilowitz and Rachel Blumenfeld were taken to Rambam Hospital. Visella Schwartz and Bracha Ackerman were given first aid.

Eshed Sees Better Histadrut Ties

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HADERA, Thursday. — The strained relations of the bus cooperatives with the Ministry of Communications on the one hand, and the Histadrut executive on the other, were reviewed at a day-long meeting of the Eshed managing board here today.

No statement was issued, but a spokesman for the cooperative told *The Jerusalem Post* that he hoped "all misunderstandings" would be cleared within six or eight weeks.

The "misunderstandings" include fares — which Eshed is prepared to maintain at the present level if acquisition of material is permitted at IL.1—$1 rate.

The issue with the Histadrut is on the measure of control which Hevrat Ovdim, the controlling body of all Histadrut-sponsored economic institutions, is to exercise on the management of Eshed. For the past four weeks, the two representatives of the Hevrat Ovdim on the temporary [illegible] of Eshed have not attended its meetings because of strained relations. Eshed managers believe the Histadrut representatives were too "busy".

In the Histadrut executive circles, however, the situation is not viewed as lightly as Eshed would like it to believe. A three-man committee, headed by Mr. Z. Oan, Secretary-General of Hevrat Ovdim, is expected to pronounce its stand in a few weeks' time. In order to assure the service due to passengers, the Histadrut must have real control over the cooperatives, it was stated.

The Minister of Communications told Eshed earlier this week that the cooperatives had failed to adhere to the terms of the agreement on improvements of service as adopted a few months ago. Eshed spokesmen argued today that the disturbances occurred because of the Maccabiah and other unusual travel conditions.

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Subscription Concert No. 1
Tel Aviv:
Saturday, Oct. 10 — Series "B"
Haifa:
Wed., Oct. 14 — Series "1"
Thurs., Oct. 15 — Series "2"
Ein-Gev:
Tuesday, October 13.

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15 p.m.

ALLENBY 3rd week
Rita Pinza—Tamara Toumanova
Jan Peerce in
TONIGHT WE SING

EDEN 3rd and last week
Moishe Oisher in
the great Yiddish film
BELZ (Mein Shtetele Belz)

ESTHER Air Conditioned
6th week
Sir Walter Scott's famed novel
IVANHOE

MIGDALOR
Lucien Coedel, Gerard Philippe
LA CHARTREUSE DE PARME
Daily at 3.30, 6.30, 9.15 p.m.

OPHIR 2nd week
Rafael Sabatini's
SCARAMOUCHE
M.G.M. Picture
Daily at 3.30, 7.15, 9.30 p.m.

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Doris Day, Danny Thomas,
Frank Lovejoy, Patrice Wymore
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Based on the book by
Charlotte Bronte
Orson Welles—Joan Fontaine

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4613
DESERT LEGION
Technicolor
Alan Ladd — Arlene Dahl

ARMON Tel. [illegible]
Israel Premiere
STEFAN ZWEIG'S
24 HOURS OF A WOMAN'S LIFE
Maria Oberon—Richard Todd
Technicolor

ATERON Tel. [illegible]
2nd Week
THE BEAUTIFUL AND THE BAD
Lana Turner—Kirk Douglas

MAY & MAYON Tel. 2258
CYRANO DE BERGERAC
José Ferrer

EN DOR Tel. 5421
Sat. 5.15, Mon. 7
FLESH AND FURY
Tony Curtis—Mona Freeman
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
CAUSE FOR ALARM
Loretta Young—Barry Sullivan

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Mark Twain's greatest story
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Claude Rains — Errol Flynn

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Rita Hayworth—Glenn Ford
Mats.: THE SWORDSMAN
Larry Parks — Ellen Drew
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Harry Baur—Pierre Blanchar
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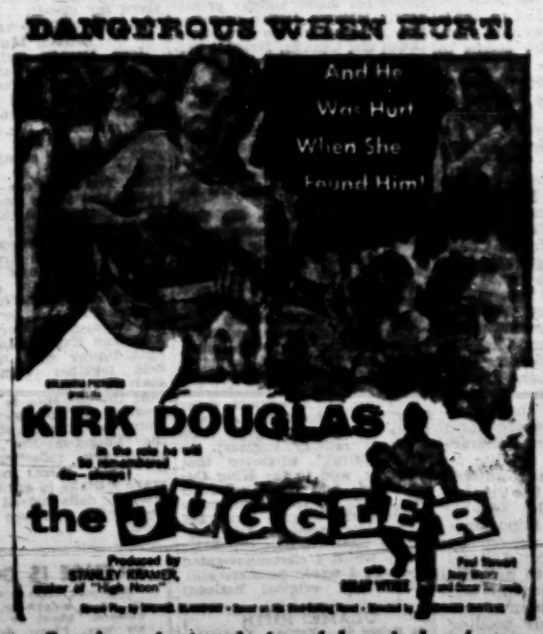

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AN ISRAEL PREMIERE
From Saturday, Oct. 10, at the "Yaron" Cinema, Tel Aviv

Personal Notices

We deeply regret to announce the death of our beloved husband, father and grandfather

Mr. MORDECHAI PIMENTEL

who passed away whilst staying in Holland.

The bereaved family.

Tel Aviv, Oct. 6, 1953.

With deep sorrow we announce the death of our dear friend,

Mr. MORDECHAI PIMENTEL

co-founder of our firm

who passed away in Amsterdam on October 6, 1953.

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TEL AVIV — HAIFA.

We deeply regret to announce the death of our beloved friend

Mr. MORDECHAI PIMENTEL

who passed away after a short illness at Amsterdam on October 6, 1953, at the age of 71.

We extend our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family in Holland and Israel.

IRGUN OLEY HOLLAND
(Organisation of Immigrants from the Netherlands)

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TEL AVIV Bureau:
20 Hahalat Binyamin, P.O.B. 1130, Tel 4251/3 (3 lines)
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Tishri 10, 5714—Moharram 26, 1373

Service Commemorates Danish Humanity

Heading the Congregation at the Yeshurun Synagogue on Wednesday at a special service commemorating the tenth anniversary of the rescue of Danish Jewry were (left to right) Chief Rabbi Herzog, President Itzhak Ben-Zvi and General Vagn Bennike of Denmark, Chief of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization.

Churchill's Insistence On Top-Level Talks

By WILLIAM CLARK

LONDON. — THAT there will be no meeting of the four Powers—Britain, France, America and Russia—at Lugano in Switzerland on October 15 was more or less clear when the Allied Note was sent nearly a month ago, and the Russian reply was no surprise, and very little of a disappointment.

Nothing that has happened has made Britain's Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, less anxious for a four-Power meeting at the highest level. All that has become clear since May 11, when Sir Winston announced his plan of pressing for high-level talks, is that the main obstacle to such a meeting is not America but Russia. Yet if the Prime Minister does really want to arrange a meeting with the Russians, he must feel that the possibility remains open.

This week's Cabinet meeting has decided to go on trying. It does appear, however, that the chance for getting a Foreign Ministers' meeting on a fairly specific agenda is small indeed. In that case, Sir Winston would be strengthened in his new intention of flying to Russia.

The advantages of such a meeting now are that the Western Powers have agreed — as they had not agreed in May — on an outline of a policy towards Russia to replace the somewhat outdated containment policy. This new policy, which is only in its embryo stage, is based on that aspect of Sir Winston's views which has affinities with the Treaty of Locarno concluded between the wars. It could be only misleading to try to give detailed explanation of this policy; it means different things to Germany's Dr. Konrad Adenauer, America's President Eisenhower, France's M. Laniel, and Sir Winston.

But what these leaders have in common is the idea that Russia should be given guarantees of her territorial integrity sufficiently imposing to make her less fearful and more accommodating.

It is impossible to conceive of a Foreign Ministers' meeting which could broach such a subject with the highly suspicious Russians, and achieve any results.

In its very nature, such a super-bargaining operation would need to be carried out by principals, and it would need to be carried out in private without expectation of immediate results.

The question now is this: can America be persuaded of the worth of Churchill's efforts in this direction? America's legitimate and carefully considered objection to a high-level meeting is that the time is not yet ripe; until Western Germany is established in the European Defence Community, the Russians will believe that they can prevent the rearmament of Germany by holding up conditional unity as a distant but real prospect.

With the German elections out of the way and the prospect of E.D.C. brighter, the original American objections to a meeting might be expected to be diminished. But the Americans might, on the contrary, feel that until E.D.C. is ratified, no major moves should be made to upset the European scene. *OPNS*

Nature Notes

Spotty Feet

I objurgate the 'centipede,
A bug we do not really need.
You always scallop where he's not,
Or if he is, he makes a spot.

THUS Ogden Nash with his unerring flair. It is something of a consolation to find that Baltimore, with its considerably older civilization than Tel Aviv, suffers the same discomforts. Israel centipedes are mostly endemic, and the differences between them are not very great. Of the two most often to be met with, the scarlet scolopender, any length up to eight inches, is the one to be feared. He can't kill, it is true, but his bite is exceedingly painful. A friend who was bitten at night consumed two bottles of port and played bridge with three heroic neighbours, and by breakfast time he was as well as ever, if in an uncertain temper.

The centipedes belong to a family of their own; they are not insects. Some actually have 100 feet, so, for once, the Hebrew name *arboim raglaim* is an understatement.

An old French fable about the centipede and the spider shows that in practice, if not in theory, the lore of the unconscious was known in the 18th century. The spider asks the centipede: "Tell me, how do you walk? All 50 left feet together, and then all 50 right — or one left, one right, and so on — or how?" The centipede says courteously: "I wouldn't know offhand — but let me try." He tried — and from that moment was struck with paralysis. *P.A.*

Readers' Letters

REPARATIONS FOR EDUCATION

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—The Ministry of Education has incurred a current budget deficit of IL.2.5 m., and in order to meet it, is compelled to make drastic changes in this school year's teaching hours and, to reduce the number of teachers by 600. Moreover, teachers are being asked to work two additional hours beyond their present 30-hour week.

Not so long ago, Israel suffered from a shortage of teaching staff, and pupils had to be taught in three shifts. The Government is now about to introduce cuts which will lower the children's educational standards.

I wonder whether a solution might not have been found to cover the budget deficit by transferring the necessary sums out of the money the Government is receiving through the Reparations Agreement. We could well do with fewer luxury trains and Diesel engines — investments which will pay back only over a period of many years—but we can by no means afford to reduce the present curriculum at elementary schools.

All that is being asked is $2.5m. compared with $16m. which we are ready to spend on rolling stock. The 'people of the Book' are neglecting the book, and it is up to the Government and responsible citizens to see that hundreds of teachers are not sacked and that the money Germany is paying us will be used for the rehabilitation of a persecuted people as was originally intended.

Yours etc.,
ARTHUR GLASS

Tel Aviv.

CHANGING LITURGY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — May I add some remarks to the interesting views on cantoral music expressed by Mr. Arthur Saul Super in *The Jerusalem Post* of September 18, 1953. Visiting different synagogues during the High Festivals I was upset to find that in each one cantors had brought their own melodies from their home countries. Sometimes the melodies were fine and simple, but sometimes they were over-ornate, with vocalizations or syllables such as is found in some gypsy songs of East Europe.

The dignity of our religious services can only be raised if the cantors are not permitted to sing whatever they please, and for psychological reasons, too, it would be comforting if, whenever a person moves to another place he were to hear the melodies to which he is accustomed.

I know well enough that Jerusalem does not have the same administrative authority as Rome; I know that for some cantors it is too late to change, but a beginning should be made. And if some communities have a very strong attachment to their particular tunes, exceptions could be made. Such exceptions have been made from the beginning in the Christian Church and today represent high monuments of the past.

I personally think that the melodies should be sought in the traditional synagogue melodies of Yemen and Persia because: 1) our tradition was, is and remains Oriental; 2) a matter which is little known: the Benedictine Brothers, specialists in the history of the Gregorian chant, seeking the origins of Christian liturgic songs, visited the Jewish communities of Yemen and Persia reputed to have been the most confined in the Diaspora at the beginning of this century. They found an astonishing likeness between their melodies (especially psalmody) and the synagogue melodies of these communities, and thus they were able to be sure that these melodies had been taken over by the Christian Church from her mother, the Synagogue.

Concerning festive liturgies like those written by Bloch or Milhaud, valuable though they may be, they do not have a place in the synagogue, but are simply religious concert music. Bach has written masses and beautifully spiritual cantatas but they are not used during the ordinary religious service. Even in Bach's time, cantatas were sung in church after the religious service.

Yours, etc.,
N. ALFOSNINO

Ahuza, October 2.

AM OVED

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In the Rosh Hashana Supplement of *The Jerusalem Post* there is a column on the activities of the Am Oved Publishing House. We were surprised to notice that the works of our most distinguished Hebrew writer and poet, Mr. S. Shneour, were not mentioned in the section devoted to original Hebrew works.

In addition to his prose and poetry which we have published up to now, the following works of this author will appear in the near future: Volume 5 of his poems 'Pandre Hagibor,' and volumes 3 and 4 of Frishman Uv'nei Doro (Frishman and his generation) a continuation of Bialik Uv'nai Doro, published by us in 1952.

Yours, etc.,
AM OVED LTD.,
M. Horowitz,
Managing Director.

Tel Aviv.

TRAFFIC

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Permit me to suggest two improvements with regard to the Jerusalem bus traffic.

(1) Every bus should be equipped with front and back, or two lateral, signs stating — in Hebrew and in one European language — the route the bus is taking.

(2) A circular line would be desirable, leading from the Municipality, King Solomon Road, Mamillah Road, Ramban Road, Ruppin Road (Kiryа), Bet Hakerem Road, Jaffa Road (Kiryа), back to the Municipality, and *vice versa*. The line could be run on a section tariff.

Yours etc.,
"BOOO"

Jerusalem.

PENFRIENDS

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How to Become an Immigrant

TEL AVIV. — THERE was a queue of course. Not a long queue, but a short, nervous one that twitched back and forth before the counter in the immigration office. Most of the people in it wanted passport application forms. A bald official wearing black-rimmed glasses glared at each citizen in turn as if to ask, "Havn't I seen you in some police line-up somewhere?" and then unexpectedly took a sheet from each of several piles and handed them over. He was an angry man, and as my turn approached I watched him with apprehension.

"Yes?"

"I'd like forms of application for an immigrant's visa."

"What?"

"I want to apply for an immigrant's visa. I'd like the forms."

"What kind of visa?"

"An immigrant's visa."

"I don't know what you're talking about. No such thing."

He seemed angrier than ever. Had I made some awful slip? Had I said something incomprehensible or obscene? Impossible. And yet...? With a last look at the piles of neat, white forms I turned away and walked slowly down into the bustle of Allenby Road. At last I understood Kafka.

There is a small cafe across the road, lined inside with warm, wooden panels. I sat down there, ordered grapefruit juice and read a newspaper for a while. The cold, sourish drink woke me up a little. This was impossible. It couldn't be, I decided. Refreshed, full of resolve, I paid the waiter and recrossed the road.

There was another official behind the counter now. The new man was younger. He seemed tired and a little anti-public. But he was not angry. I had a newly formulated request and I approached him with something near to courage.

"I'm a tourist. I want to settle here. What do I do?" I asked.

Magically, without an instant's hesitation, he answered,

"Have you got two photographs?"

"No."

"Well, go and get some made. Then come back here."

"Couldn't I fill up some forms first?" I said, my eyes wandering to the fine, white piles.

"No. First the pictures, then the forms."

This was clear enough, so off I went. It took 24 hours to get the photographs. Next day I was back. I repeated my successful formula to the younger official who was still there, for the angels were now firmly on my side.

Two Photographs

"Have you got two photographs?, he asked.

"Yes. Here they are."

He clipped one on a form and gave the other back to me.

"Keep it," he said. "Take the form to Kupat Holim and get examined. Then come back here." He told me where Kupat Holim is located. Then he bent down and fished another form from a drawer. It was not a form in great demand. "When you've been examined and the doctor has signed the one with the picture, fill in this one." *Application for a permit to reside...* it read. Overjoyed, I rushed out on my way to Kupat Holim.

Kupat Holim is a big place, but they seemed to know what to do with me, and sent me to a little office on a side street, away from the main building. There was a man in the office. He was not a Government official: he didn't ask me what I wanted. He was a Kupat Holim official. I had to attract attention.

"Well, what do you want?"

"I'm to be examined," and I pushed the health form under his nose.

"Come back next week." (It was Wednesday).

"And you have to pay five pounds," he added.

"Isn't there any chance of getting it done sooner?"

"No. Come back next week. And bring five pounds."

"Not this week?"

"What day next week?"

"Monday."

I was back next Monday. The Kupat Holim official was dealing with someone. I sat down and waited. Presently a young thing came along.

"Is that Comrade Yehuda?" she asked. "I have to see Comrade Yehuda."

"I couldn't tell you." I wanted to say something about his being no comrade of mine whoever he was, but I shut up. Then it was my turn.

"Got five pounds?"

"Yes."

He filled out some slips, took the money and told me where to go. I was getting somewhere now. I walked out into Rehov Zamenhoff with vigour and entered the main building. It was alive with patients. I went to the X-ray department and stood in line for 15 minutes. They took my slip and told me to come back in three hours.

I went to the laboratory; they took from me what laboratories generally take and told me to come back on Sunday for the result. Then I went to the blood department. I stood in queue for a while. Then they gave me a number. The number was 47. When I got to the proper place the nurses were taking blood from number 26. I sat around for ten minutes, calculated how long it took them to handle each patient, subtracted 15 minutes or so for the speed that comes with experience and went out, resolved to come back within half an hour.

Thirty minutes later I was back. I waited for a while. Then it was my turn. A great deal of blood was expertly sucked out of my arm by a lady who was carrying on a very jolly conversation in Serbo-Croat or Czech (or some other Slav language), with another lady who was syphoning blood from a third lady. After that, I had two hours to go for the X-ray. But those two hours passed, too. My chest was examined and declared perfect.

Next Sunday I was back. Comrade Yehuda gave me the forms and cracked a vague joke. He also told me I was to take the results of the tests to a Government health officer. The health form was still ominously blank.

The Health Office was full of people who wanted to be vaccinated against smallpox. I had to wait. A man came up to me and said conspiratorially, "The doctor's a new man. You after a certificate?"

"Of a kind," I replied.

"You working?"

"Yes."

He thought for a while. "What do you want the doctor for?" He seemed a pretty miserable sort of fellow, so I only said, "I want a certificate."

"Oh," he said.

Once again I reached the head of the queue. The doctor took the slips with the results, looked me once in the eye and then drew long, slanting lines across most of the form. He wrote in a few words, drew some more lines and then signed and stamped it. "Shalom," he said. I took the form and went out. Allenby Road was now nearer than ever.

This time the man in the immigration office sent me upstairs where the completed forms were taken, examined, stamped and filed. Everybody was very polite. I was asked several questions, I was given a certain amount of information and advice, and I was told to come back on Thursday. I also paid one pound into the Treasury. When I came back on Thursday they gave me back my passport.

"Now go to the Jewish Agency and get an immigrant's certificate," they told me.

You get to the Jewish Agency by going down Allenby Road until it becomes Rehov Aliya. When you have gone down Rehov Aliya far enough, you come to a great earth-brick wall. Inside the wall are the offices of the Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency.

"Go to room number X," they said to me. I walked down a long corridor until I came to a large hall in Arab style. Numbered doors led off it. I knocked at number X. There was no answer, so I took courage and opened it. A bald, bespectacled man sat at the other end of the room.

"What's your number"? he asked.

"I havn't got a number," I told him, ashamed.

"Get one."

I closed the door and looked around the great hall. Sure enough, at the other end, there was a man giving out numbers.

Reinforced with a number I went back to room number X. There was a queue of two. But once again I reached the head of it and went inside room number X. The bald man was quite agreeable. He asked me for a photograph. I did not have one, but he gave me the certificate for all that. He told me to go down to the Customs at the Port and declare what belongings were coming to me from abroad. I had also to go to the District Registrar and get an Identity Card.

Next day I went to the Customs. The day after, I went to the Registrar. They took my particulars and told me I should come back in a month's time to get my Identity Card. This was depressing news, but I had gone too far to turn back. My next step was the area recruiting office. More forms and more questions. And I had the same medical and laboratory tests all over again. But it didn't matter much. I had got what I wanted.

I'll be in the Army soon; I asked them specially to send me in as quickly as they could. The only question that worries me is: Will I have time to collect my Identity Card before I am called up? *D.V.*

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT DAY
AT THE "CONQUEST OF THE DESERT" EXHIBITION ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1953.

At 11 a.m.: Visit of active members of the Consumers' Cooperative Movement at the exhibition. Hamashbir Hamerkazi's engineers will lecture on
a) Electricity at the agricultural settlement.
b) Incubators and milking machines.
c) Water and pumps.

The lectures will be held at the Hamashbir Hamerkazi exhibition hall (foreign firms represented by Hamashbir Hamerkazi) and craftsmen of settlements are cordially invited.

At 2 p.m.: Collective visit of Hamashbir Hamerkazi Exhibit at the Histadrut Exhibition Hall, at Hamashbir Hamerkazi Exhibition Hall (Foreign firms represented by Hamashbir) and at the Swedish Cooperative Movement Exhibition Hall.

At 7 p.m.: Congress of active members of Consumers' Cooperative Movement at the Exhibition Congress Hall.

DO YOU SPEAK LANDISH?

Rip Van Winkle asked Jeanette of the South African Shikun. Yes, said she. In the 18th century French was the language of diplomacy; English of sea-pirates and of an expanding world; German of science and research. But Land-ish was, is and shall ever be, the language of freedom and security. And the person that speaks it feels in his veins a never-failing elation. By buying a plot of land you automatically learn it. We have open a school of LAND-ish.

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PLOTS. A smiling plot, next to Sharon Hotel—IL.6 per m. (Original offer: IL.12). In the centre of Herzlia, building plots, for IL.1,200 per dunam. Smiling and ordinary plots in Netanya, Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan and Givat Rambam.

VILLAS: A 4-room villa in the immediate surrounding of Tel Aviv, IL.14,000. A 3½-room villa in the vicinity of Tel Aviv—IL.11,500.

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Conquest of the Desert

Varied Exhibits in Main Building

WHILE sightseeing in the official pavilions is a serious affair (as in the Haunted Castles of fair grounds where one cannot turn back), the colourful variety of the main building is eminently suitable for irresponsible rambling.

The exhibit of the United Nations Agencies is a typical, collapsible travelling display. I wonder, however, whether the United Nations have sent us the right one, because it is all about what the U.N. is doing for the Arabs. Equally surprising is the Emica-Ica stand which prominently features Jewish colonization schemes in the Argentine, Brazil and Canada; Israel is presented only as a sideline or alternative. I looked around for an Information counter about emigration to Canada, but found only a picture of Baron Hirsch, whose fantastic moustache makes it quite clear psychologically why he did not like Herzl: those who sported moustaches in those days never agreed with the Assyrian bull-beards.

I cannot report on the Tennessee Valley Authority model as it was permanently besieged by a fascinated crowd. From the point of view of general interest, I believe it to be the most successful individual exhibit.

Swiss Outstanding

The most impressive exhibit is without doubt the Swiss show. There are models of mountain railways, as suitable for Mount Carmel as for the Beersheba-S'dom run, and an enviable diner from the Ethiopian Railways. There are Diesels, one of them a giant; railway engines; the "Frigo-central," whatever that might be, sold to the King David Hotel; and those precision instruments, in the manufacture of which the diligent Swiss are the world's masters. And, last but not least, there is the Swiss library which I circumnavigated otherwise I would be there still.

The most original national exhibit comes from Finland; featuring a treetrunk which, when opened, answers all questions about the timber industry. The most elegant: the Belgian Doric colonnade with its display of beautiful shotguns and sporting rifles which one immediately covets.

An excellent idea was the Bank Leumi's notion of furnishing their stand as a rest room, fitted with the only comfortable chairs in the whole Exhibition. I tried to relax there for a few minutes, but began to think about my overdraft, and returned to my sightseeing duties.

Tourist Mural

Jean David's well composed and beautiful "Land of the Bible — Land of Tourism" fresco, the largest and most representative of the whole Exhibition, dominates the vista of the central stairs. But one should only begin to admire it after safely arriving on the second floor. The stairs are dangerously rough and ready and it is wise to concentrate on the ascent.

Among the many stands put up by Air and Shipping Lines I would divide the first prize between the historic models of ships, arranged by our Tourist Centre, the beautiful coloured transparencies of Swiss Air and the original construction of the American Export Lines' display: light timber with red rigging, held together with engraved glass discs.

At the entrance is a most depressing display of albums, bound in tortured leather, and at the "Forget-me-Not" Company's stand, some collection of souvenir trash. WIZO committed a grave mistake in exhibiting some symbolic dolls instead of the arts and crafts produced under its aegis.

I found the representation of Art in Israel at Israel's first International Exhibition tucked away in a glorified *foyer* of the sanitary installations. I could not but applaud Mr. Safrai's selection, considering his limited possibilities owing to the absence of the Jerusalem Artists' Association. There is not a poor picture in this small collection and quite a number of excellent ones. Among them the best Kurt Singer I have ever seen, a wide, treeless hillscape; two promising newcomers B. Bernhard and Ben Yessef; fine pictures by Kossonoghis and an interesting Negev landscape by Hoenich, who will soon open a "Conquest of the Desert Exhibition" of his own at the Jerusalem Tourists' Club.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Safrai very largely sacrificed his commercial chances (many of the pictures are on loan) in order to present a worthy show, and he deserves the gratitude of all the "authorities" of our art life, who have unquestionably failed in this context. *TA. F.M.*

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TODAY
The Exhibition will be open to the public from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
"OR-DAAT"
Scientific and Cultural Documentary Film Show
Entrance free for visitors to the Exhibition.
TOMORROW
The Exhibition will be open on Saturday Evening from 6.30 p.m. until midnight.
8.15 p.m.
"FROM THE SPRINGS OF YEMEN"
Israel Theatre Group directed by Sara Levi-Tanai.
Sunday, Oct. 11
Cooperative Consumers' Movement Day
6 p.m. Concert
Conductor & Soloist
LEONARD BERNSTEIN
Entrance fee to the Exhibition on Saturday Night: 600 PRUTA

SILENCE IS GOLDEN

You may meet a fellow worker, or a neighbour dressed in uniform, about to proceed on his way. Please do not delay him with such questions as: What has happened? Where are you going? His destination is a military secret, and he is a military secret, and he is forbidden to answer your questions.

By chance, you may have been requisitioned to troop movements — there is no need to discuss it with acquaintances, and less so with complete strangers.

In general, avoid discussing Army matters, especially during Manoeuvres when vast amounts of manpower and arms are involved. Always remember that we are surrounded by enemies, who are grateful for the slightest piece of information that would help them to fill in gaps in their information. Don't make the enemy's work easier. Help to strengthen our security by keeping a tactful and loyal silence.

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Scholar Attacks Authenticity of Dead Sea Finds

Inconsistencies In 'Bar Kochba' Letter

Following is part of the summing up by Professor Zeitlin of his own paper on the authenticity of the Dead Sea Scrolls found in 1947 and the "Bar Kochba" letter discovered in a cave in Jordan last year.

By PROF. SOLOMON ZEITLIN
(Dropsie College)

THE assertion that "all handbooks on the Bible, early Christianity and the history of Judaism will soon be in need of drastic revision," is groundless. No letters of Bar Kochba have been discovered. The phylactery which was "discovered" in the cave was not worn by one of the Essenes, but belonged to a Babylonian or Egyptian Jew and was smuggled out of a Genizа and placed in the cave. The value of the more recent discoveries is of no more importance than the discoveries of 1947.

To ascribe the Isaiah scroll, the commentary on Habakkuk, and the so-called Manual of Discipline to the pre-Christian period is to cause confusion in the history of the Second Jewish Commonwealth which may lead to falsification of the inter-testamental literature.

No answers have ever been made to my queries.

(1) From where did the three scrolls come which were in a suitcase in the St. Mark's Convent for about 20 years, according to a letter from Dr. Trever to Mr. Hamilton? Have these scrolls any connection with the "discoveries" of scrolls in 1947, or with the scrolls which were looted from the synagogues in Hebron in 1929 about 20 years previously?

(2) Who was the Jew Phineas who presented a Torah scroll to the late Archbishop in the year 1929 when the great riots took place in Hebron when scores of Jews were killed, synagogues ransacked, and the Torah scrolls looted? Is the Torah scroll which the Archbishop brought to the United States for sale the same which the Jew Phineas presented to the late Archbishop, or is it the scroll which Dr. Brownlee and Dr. Trever saw in the Syrian library which they say was a ms. of the 18th century — Ashkenasic with characteristic German paleography?

(3) Where is the scroll of the *Haftarot* which Mr. T. Wechsler saw and which has since disappeared?

I believe answers to these queries and others which I have put forth will help to shed light on the mystery of the "discoveries" in 1947.

After my article was in the press I came across an article in "The Jewish Chronicle," London, July 17, 1953, by Dr. Chaim Rabin entitled "An Old Problem Settled," where he refers to the difference of opinion between Rashi and his grandson, Rabbenu Tam, in regard to the order of placing the Pentateuchal passages in the phylacteries. Dr. Rabin's article is really in the nature of a halakic decision in favour of Rabbenu Tam.

Modern Scholarship

Unlike the old type of rabbi who, in order to render a halakic decision, used to make extensive research throughout the entire literature beginning with the tannaitic and continuing down through the Middle Ages, and then write his *responsum*, Dr. Rabin took the word of the Bedouin who maintained they had discovered a phylactery in a certain cave, and he accepted the authority of an archaeologist. "Now," he says, "archaeology has magnificently come to the assistance of Rabbenu Tam... The finds in the caves put the view of Rabbenu Tam in an entirely new light. They make it probable that he was in possession of some ancient tradition, which reflected the Palestinian usage of pre-Talmudic times."

There is some resemblance between the old type of *Rav* and the modern Jewish scholar. Neither is interested in the history and the development of halaka, or rather they are not familiar with it. A statement in the *Shulchan Aruch* is sufficient for the *Rav* to decide the law, while for the modern Jewish scholar a statement by an archaeologist, or any *ex cathedra* pronouncement by a reputable scholar, is sufficient, without making further research.

In order to understand the historical background which has led to the difference of opinion between Rashi and Rabbenu Tam, I shall briefly state the reasons which brought it about.

According to the Mekilta and a Baraita (both Palestinian sources) the Pentateuchal passages in the phylacteries should be placed in the following order: Ex. 13.2-10; *ibid.* 13.11-16; Deut. 6.4—9; *ibid.* 11.13-21. This order prevailed among the Palestinian Jews through the ages. Maimonides, who visited Palestine, testified to this. Franco-German Jewish communities originally hailed from Palestine, migrating by way of the Mediterranean Sea and Rome. The Jews of these communities largely continued the various practices in vogue in Palestine. Rashi, who was zealous to retain the old customs, favoured the order of the Pentateuchal passages in the phylacteries as it had prevailed in Palestine.

The Babylonian sages, either the Amoraim or more probably the *Geonim*, changed the order. They preferred that the passage Deut. 11.13-21 והיה אם שמוע should follow Ex. 13.11-16 והיה כי יביאך ה'. Both of these passages begin with a *vav*, and the talmudic reading which had קדש לי כל בכור והיה כי יביאך ה' was altered to read והיה אם שמוע קדש לי כל בכור. (This is not the only place where the Amoraim altered the tannaitic text and the Geonim altered the amoraic text, as I have elsewhere demonstrated).

Babylonian Customs

The Babylonian custom was followed by the African Jews, as borne out by Hai Gaon, Rabbenu Issak Alfasi and Rabbenu Hananel. The same custom also prevailed among the Jews of Spain who hailed from Africa, and had migrated with the Arabs and the Berbers in the year 711. The old Jewry settlement had been previously destroyed by the Visigoths. Rabbenu Tam, who was greatly influenced by the Geonim of Babylonia and apparently already had the altered text in the Talmud before him, was of the opinion that the order of the Pentateuchal passages in the phylacteries should follow that of the Geonim of Babylonia. This is the underlying reason for the difference of opinion between Rashi and his grandson Rabbenu Tam. Rashi followed the Palestinian custom which was earlier, while Rabbenu Tam followed the Babylonian which was later.

The order of the passages in Rabbenu Tam's *Tefilin* actually goes back to the Babylonian and Spanish custom. The *Hasidim* of the 13th century who generally followed the Sephardic (Spanish) ritual also favoured the order of Rabbenu Tam's *Tefilin*.

We may say with certainty that the phylactery supposedly discovered in a cave did not "settle the old problem" for anyone who has made a study of the history and the development of the halaka. The phylactery throws light not on the dispute between Rashi and Rabbenu Tam, but does reflect upon the lack of authenticity of the recent discoveries, and in some degree on the deficiencies of modern scholarship.

I also came across an article in "*Ha'aretz*" of July 17, 1953, by Dr. Gottstein, entitled אגרת לחזקיה מלך יהודה בר כוכבא. The fact that the author accepts the view that the letter was written by Bar Kochba has not surprised me. Scholars accepted the authenticity of the letter even before they saw the photostat of it. I was, however, surprised that the author did not even notice any problems and difficulties in connection with this letter. The letter begins with the word משמעון "from Simon."

BAR KOCHBA
No Signature . . .

As previously shown, letters in antiquity did not begin with the prefix "from." I shall now add four more examples. In the Septuagint, of Esther, (which was composed quite late) we have two letters from King Artaxerxes which begin with the following words: "The great King Artaxerxes sends greetings to the rulers..." These letters are not found in the Hebrew text of the Book of Esther, and were composed by the Greek translator. Again, in Josippon, which was composed in the third century, there is a letter by Pompey to Aristobulus which begins as follows: פומפיוס אל אריסטובולוס המלך . . . שלום. "Pompey... to King Aristobulus... peace." This letter is not found in the works of Josephus. It was most likely composed by the author of Josippon, or he had another source for it. The prefix "from" is not found in these letters which indicates that even in the third century the Jews did not use the prefix *mem* "from" in the beginning of their letters.

Without Prefix

In Ezra 7.12, a letter is recorded which the King Artaxerxes wrote to Ezra. הם אחשורוש מלכא לעזרא, "Artaxerxes, King of Kings, unto Ezra." In Acts 23.26, we have a letter by Claudius to Felix which also begins with the proper name without the prefix "from."

The "Bar Kochba" letter has also a final signature. Again, letters in ancient times did not have final signatures. These matters were not known to the author. If the letter indeed had been written by Bar Kochba, the beginning would have the following words: שמעון בן כוסבה שמעון יהושע ראש לישראל Simon ben Kosebah (the deceiver) the Prince of Israel to Yeshua.

Dr. Gottstein is of the opinion that the phylactery which supposedly was discovered by the Bedouin was part of the property belonging to men of the army of the time of Bar Kochba. I suppose that we may yet expect that some ultra-nationalist will advance he view, that the phylactery (Rabbenu Tam's *Tefilin*) was worn by Bar Kochba, or an ultra-religionist will propose that this phylactery was worn by Rabbi Akiba, just as it has been said that Jesus read from the "Isaiah scroll" when he was in the synagogue. Further comment is unnecessary.

From the Jewish Quarterly Review

Nationalization of Suez Feared

Further Troubles for U.K. After Evacuation

By LEO HEIMAN

WHATEVER the ultimate fate of the British garrison of the Suez Canal Zone, and whatever the outcome of the present Anglo-Egyptian talks on this subject, there is still another aspect of the Suez problem which is causing concern to the British Government—the Egyptian Government's avowed intention to nationalize the Suez Canal when the 99-year concession granted the Suez Canal Company expires in 1968.

General Nagib's official spokesmen, Salem and Nasser, have said nothing about nationalization, but have officially declared that the concession would not be renewed, which amounts to the same thing.

The Suez Canal has proved to be the easiest and simplest of canals in the world to build and maintain. It is, in fact, nothing more than an enormous straight ditch, with no locks or other artificial installations, and it has paid its construction costs billions of pounds over and above the highest expected estimates.

99 Year Concession

Originally, the Company intended to ask the Khedive of Egypt for a 100-year concession, but one of the smart lawyers on the Khedive's staff detected a small point in international law which says that 99 years is the maximum period for international agreements, and any agreement for 100 years or more automatically forfeits the right of being terminated, cancelled or recalled, since it is concluded "for ages." Thanks to this unknown lawyer's acute mind, the present Egyptian Government has a strong card up its sleeve when the concession expires in 15 years.

The Suez Canal had been in operation for less than six years when Disraeli saw that it was not only a paying proposition, but in fact the most important strategic key to the Orient — in French hands. He acted quickly: he went to Paris, borrowed the money from his friend Baron Rothschild and bought about 180,000 shares from the Khedive for some £4m.

Decisive Vote

The 180,000 shares in British hands constitute only 43 per cent of the total, but it is the largest single bloc of shares, and therefore Britain has a decisive voice on the Canal policy. Neither the French nor the Egyptians were able to forget Disraeli's smart deal of 78 years ago. In fact, only a few weeks ago, the Vice-Premier of Egypt, Gamal Abdul Nasser, was quoted as saying that a Jew cheated Egypt and France out of money and power adding injury to insult by using French money and Egyptian political influence to close the deal. No wonder, then, that the Egyptians are eager to lay their hands on the gold-lined ditch, as the Suez Canal is called. The canal's construction cost £74m., but this sum was amortized in less than ten years, the net earnings of the Suez Canal Company, after all expenses and other deductions, averaged £30m. a year. Naturally enough, Egypt wants to appropriate all this money by simply pointing out that the Canal is on Egyptian territory. The Suez Canal Company is now doing everything in its power to placate the Egyptians.

All traces of British influence have been eradicated from the Company. Correspondence is written in French, the headquarters are in Paris, and of the 32 directors 21 are French, including President F. Charles-Roux; nine directors are British and two Egyptian.

Egypt has no shares in the Company, but the two directors were engaged as a step to placate Nagib and his men. Two more Egyptian directors will be taken this year, but the Egyptian Government demands that the number of Egyptian directors should exceed the number of British directors, and that the President should be an Egyptian, which is ridiculous since Britain has the largest single and therefore the controlling bloc of shares while Egypt has none.

Five Point Plan

The Company has also initiated a five-point "surrender programme" to placate Nagib, according to which:

a) Egypt to receive about £50m. annually from the Company's earnings (in cash, foreign currency bonanos, special privileges, etc.).

b) All Egyptian ships to use the Canal and its facilities free of charge.

c) The Canal Company to use only Egyptian labour and Egyptian supplies.

d) All foreign staff, i.e., pilots, administrators, dispatchers, supervisors, etc., to be replaced by Egyptians as soon as suitable Egyptian personnel are trained.

e) The Canal Company to build a fishing harbour and other port facilities as a gift to the Egyptian Government.

Egypt is obviously in no position to guarantee the safe passage of the shipping of all nations, either in peace or in war. The average present Canal traffic is about 30 ships every day, and many times this number must be expected during any war. The Suez Canal Company has administered the Canal very efficiently. Whatever the criticisms or attacks directed against it, no serious complaint has ever been made of the management, although shipowners have sometime criticized the high rate of transit charges. It is true that at least £20m. were paid annually in dividends, making the Suez shares the best-paying concern in history, but on the other hand at least £10m. are being put into a special improvement reserve annually, and millions of dollars are being spent annually on new dredgers, tugs, cranes, shore installations, floating stock, etc. Every year the Canal is being deepened by some two feet and while the biggest ship which could pass through the Canal when it was opened was a 10,000-ton vessel, the maximum is now 50,000 tons and this will be increased to 60,000 tons next year.

Detour Canal

A new detour canal was built, new bridges across the Canal are being planned and the ports of Suez and Port Said, as well as their outlaying harbours, such as Port Fuad, Port Tewfiq and Port Ibrahim, have been improved and enlarged many times at no cost to the Egyptian Government which is the chief interested party.

The directors of the Suez Canal Company very wisely are maintaining complete silence concerning their fears and doubts, but they are watching the course of the present Anglo-Egyptian negotiations with great anxiety. As a matter of fact, they are afraid that Nagib will nationalize the Canal as soon as the British troops leave the Canal Zone, and even if he does not, there is no chance that Egypt would renew the concession in 1968.

U.K. troops stand by as a British Tanker passes the Suez Canal. Express Photo

Postmark Washington

OCTOBER 4, 1953

By ALASTAIR SUCHAN

WHILE President Eisenhower and his Republican Cabinet are sitting in Washington reviewing momentous questions of atomic and strategic policy, and while the rest of the world is waiting breathlessly to see what turn American foreign policy will take in the next phase of the cold war, America's farmers are agitated about matters much closer to their homes and purses. From all over the country, from the cotton lands of the South, the ranches of the West and the great central wheat-bearing areas, growing sounds of protest have been heard about the agricultural policy of the Eisenhower Administration, and in particular about Mr. Ezra Benson, the Secretary of Agriculture.

EVER since the great agricultural depression of the 1930's, which followed the industrial and financial debacle of 1929, the American farmer has been highly protected, not only against foreign competition but against fluctuations in the prices of his own products. All the major crops have had their prices guaranteed by a formula known as "parity" which is an equation between the prices a farmer receives for his seed, wages, taxes and other overheads. Equally, livestock producers have not had to worry greatly, because with the continuous expansion of the American economy, with its rising level of wages, there has been a virtually unlimited market for their products. Successive Democratic Administrations have been solicitous of the farmers because they were well aware of the extent to which their strength depended on the farm vote.

LAST year, however, a large part of the farm vote, at any rate outside the South, went to the Republicans. But the farmers — illogical men in any country — are now extremely displeased with the application of Republican principles to their own industry. Mr. Benson, himself a highly successful farmer from Utah, believes that within certain limits, farmers and agriculture generally should conform to the play of the market, as does industry. He has spoken of introducing a system of flexible price supports, when the existing parity law expires next year, which would enable the Government to relieve hardship without encouraging inefficiency or overproduction.

UNFORTUNATELY for Mr. Benson, his first summer in office has coincided with the first major break in American farm prices in recent years. The general price index of all commodities shows a decline of 12 per cent over the past 12 months, while livestock prices have fallen by 18 per cent because of the severe and prolonged drought in the West which has meant killing animals early and dumping more meat on the market than it can absorb. Farm incomes have suffered proportionately. At the same time, the farmer's production costs have not gone down by anything like the same amount. It is difficult not to feel sorry for Mr. Benson. The guaranteed price for crops has resulted in vast overproduction in recent years, and a surplus which has to be bought and stored at the Government's expense. Mr. Benson is being hounded by the Treasury authorities to find some way of relieving this strain on the American budget so that they can redeem the Republican promise that it would be balanced.

THE Republicans cannot ignore the political implications of this wave of protest. Next year a third of the Senate, and the whole of the House of Representatives, are up for re-election, and in both Houses only a small shift in votes in certain areas would produce Democratic majorities. If the farmers are not pacified, the Democrats, who did badly last year in many of the important farm States, cannot fail to reap the advantage. At the moment, the Administration is desperately searching for a formula which will reconcile its belief in free enterprise with adequate safeguards for the farmer. What will probably happen is that the American farmer — who, like his British counterpart, emphasizes his individualism and his devotion to free enterprise and conservative principles, but demands for himself the full protection of the most Socialist Welfare State — will get his way.

Fly-in Cinema

THE American farmer may be crying poverty at this moment, but the fact that he is still the most prosperous of his kind is shown by the number of private aeroplanes owned by farmers. In the small town of St. Ansgar, in the heart of the Iowa wheat belt, a fly-in cinema has been opened. Built on the principle of the drive-in cinema, where you can park your car and watch a film from its seat, this one has a ramp which will accommodate eight small aeroplanes, in case anybody is flying by and feels a longing for an hour of Bing Crosby or Humphrey Bogart.

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DEPARTURES: OCTOBER 11—17, 1953
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Oct. 11	0155	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Manila
	0230	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	09 0	L.A.I.	Rome
	0230	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London
	1300	EL AL	Zurich, Paris, London New York
MON. Oct. 12	0130	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	0245	S.A.S.	(Rome, Zurich), Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	0715	SABENA	(Athens)) Brussels, Paris
TUES. Oct. 13	0001	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna
	0130	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	0730	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0845	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1045	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1115	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
WED Oct. 14	0155	P.A.L.	Karachi, Bangkok, Manila
	0730	B.O.A.C.	Rome, Frankfurt, London
	1130	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul
THURS. Oct. 15	0130	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, London, New York
	0230	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Tokyo
	0235	P.A.L.	Rome, Zurich, Hamburg, London
	1300	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1130	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
FRI. Oct. 16	0130	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	1115	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia
	1300	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

TUES. Oct. 13	1245	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia

FROM HAIFA PORT

s.s. ARTIAN sailing from Haifa on October 12, 1953 to Limassol, Naples, Marseilles

s.s. MESSAPIA sailing from Haifa on October 16, 1953 to Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice, Trieste

PELTOURS

Tel Aviv • Jerusalem • Haifa • Tiberias • New York • London • Paris • Marseilles • Brussels • Vienna • Rome • Johannesburg • Capetown

What's New

By DAHN BEN AMOTZ

THOSE who think that the Mif'al Ha'payis lotteries offer man his greatest chance to become rich overnight must never have heard of the Totocalcio. And those who have never heard of Totocalcio wouldn't know how a love of sport can become a national passion or how a belief in miracles can be bolstered by a study of the law of miracles. But why philosophize—let us get to the point. All we know about Totocalcio we learned from Dottore Censo Biancolini, its public relations man. (*Calcio*, by the way, is soccer, and *toto* is toto.) Dr. Biancolini is a man of 40 or so, tall, with a high forehead, and prominent cheekbones. In Italian, accompanied by gestures which swept away the three flies buzzing around the Totocalcio office in Rome and in broken English which helped us to understand his Italian, the Dottore told us all about the history of Totocalcio, its rules and its aims. But before quoting him, let us state a few dry facts.

The soccer teams in Italy are divided into three leagues and one reserve group. There are 18 teams in each league and 64 in the reserve. The reserve winners are promoted into the leagues while the league losers are demoted gradually to the reserve. The Totocalcio lottery is based on the 13 most important league games each Sunday. One out of every three Italians buys one or more lottery cards each week on which he lists, in advance, his guesses as to the results of the games. First prize is divided between those who correctly chose the winners of all 13 games, the second prize between those who chose 12 correctly. Is that clear? Now, each lottery card is divided into three sections, each of which has six columns. The names of the 36 competing teams are listed at the far left, and each column is divided into 13 squares. Suppose the first game is between Milan and Rome. If you think Milan will win, you write the number 1 in the first square, if you are betting on Rome, you write the number 2, or on a tie, write X. You fill out the 13 squares in the first column in each of the three sections. Then you may vary your guesses as you fill out the other five columns, in triplicate. It costs 100 lire to fill in the first two columns or 300 lire for all six. Then the card is torn into three parts: the first is yours, the second is kept by the agent from whom you bought it and the third goes to the Totocalcio H.Q. in Rome. How much can one win? Please, Dott. Biancolini.

"Well, on the first side the money which a man win *dispende* on size of the *bosco* and on second side how many people win. It is so — about 20 million tickets is sold in a week. The money goes so — 48% to government taxes, 15% for general expense and subsidy to sport *associazioni* and the rest divided in half to make two prizes. 450 million lire (IL.1,250,000) is good money for two prizes. More people win second prize than first, so first winners get more. From 1946 we have 20 people win more than 50 million lire (IL.150,000). Onetime is so many winners, first prises only 200 lire. People very mad. Won't accept it. Two thousand people work for the Totocalcio. It is divided in 14 zones and we have 10,000 agents who work for 12% from the sale. Every year the Totocalcio give 6,000 million lire to the sport in Italy. We build stadiums, swimming pools, playing fields for schools and buy equipments. Also pays for the Olympic team. The government doesn't pay anything for sport now. This starts after the war, 1946. First Totocalcio was private company with shareholders. A concession from the government. But now this is public, no profit organization."

We were very much interested to know how many possibilities there were to win a Totocalcio prize and were told that there are no less than 1,564,000. If one wants to be sure of winning something one would have to spend 7,820,000 lire on betting. This would be worthwhile only if it were possible to be sure of being the only winner, but that doesn't happen often. Someone might buy one ticket for 100 lire and share the prize. The chance is hardly worth it. Asked about some of the big winners, Dott. Biancoli told us that a woman who worked for Fiat had won 82m. lire a couple of years ago. ("She doesn't work any more, but she drink very much.") A coffin-maker won 64m. lire, and a bus company clerk from Sicily won 75m. For propaganda purposes, the first million is usually paid in cash, said the Dottore. ("Each million weigh just one kilo.") Then we wanted to know whether the Dottore himself had ever won a prize. "Twenty-five years I watch *calcio*, I play Totocalcio every week, but all I ever win is once 3,000 lire and once 2,500. The people that win mostly don't understand a thing in *calcio*. They write down the numbers like they come into the head, and then they win millions."

Breathlessly, we collected our papers and rushed out to buy a lottery card. We didn't win any prize, but we did guess the winners of three games. Not so bad for a start, is it?

Dollar Detective

IN order to stay on good terms with the police and to get to know someone who could pull us out of the mud if need be, we appeared one morning at the palazo in Rome which houses the Italian Ministry of Interior and asked to see the chief of the Interpol (International Police), Commandotore Giuseppe Dosi. A plainclothes policeman escorted us up to the third floor and introduced us to the chief. "Ah, so you are from Israel!" he exclaimed stretching out both arms. "I am happy to see you. This is many years I keep on good contact with your country. I know well Mr. Sahar. You know him? What is your name?" We told him and he asked us to write it down clearly and in capital letters on a piece of paper. "May I see your papers?" We showed him our passport, press card and international driving license. He put on his glasses and studied the photographs and signatures with great care. This gave us time to notice that he was a man of about 60, robust and well-fed, a full face, grey eyes and a cleft chin. His desk looked very serious covered with files, writing material pamphlets and about 20 police badges from various countries. The walls of the office exhibited false banknotes, photographs of criminals with prices on their heads and enlargements of fingerprints.

He returned our papers to us and said, "I like to know my visitors. What do you want?" We told him we would like to hear something about the Interpol from a man who had been one of its founders. From here on we hardly had a chance to ask another question. Commandatore Dosi spoke with gusto in short measured sentences and in the tone of a man who had trained policemen and investigated many people during his 40 years in the police service. "About the Interpol, you can read in many books. I was one of the 'ohnders. Every police in the world has an Interpol bureau. I am in connection with CID, with Surete, FBI, with all the police in the world. My life is very adventurous. I cooperated many years with American detective magazines. Here, this is me." He showed us a reproduction of an article called "The Art of Disguise in my Detective Work" which was surrounded by 18 different pictures of the author, Giuseppe Dosi, in various disguises. He was shown as an apache, a Bolshevist, a Galitian traveller, a social worker, a bohemian, a comic actor, a Vatican prelate, a major doma, a Czechoslovakian painter, a diplomat, a German Herr Doktor, an Arabian and even as a foreign lady. "All these pictures is me," said the Commandatore. We said it was impossible. "It's me. It's me!" he insisted. "Very adventurous life. Pay attenton. We fight against international criminals and smugglers. We have international conferences. Last year in Oslo, I spoke there, I also spoke in Germany three times. I speak well German. And Spanish and English and French. I can send from here orders to all the police stations in Italy. You understand? I am interested in every country. Even small one. In Monte Carlo there is much contraband. Here look at this. Pay attention."

He pulled a large envelope out of his drawer and emptied onto the table gold coins, dollar bills, Swiss francs, English pounds, Italian notes and a gold brick with the ends sawed off. "This is a kilo of gold with stamp of Swiss bank and with number. But it is pure iron with a little gold on top. We discovered in Milano a factory for counterfeit coins, of gold. The dollar is the most counterfeit money in the world. The Germans counterfeited the English five pound note during the war. Very good work. After the war, England must call in all the five pound notes. About the gold coins there is a big discussion because they are made from real gold. The gold is worth maybe two dollars, but the coin in the market is worth three dollars. The Swiss High Court decided that this is not counterfeit because gold coins have no legal value today. The English also said this before, but after Europe was flooded with English gold pounds, they change their mind and decide to defend the honour of the British crown. I have thousands of French francs which every bank would accept, but they are counterfeit. You need a very sharp eye to see it. My department does most of the work in discovering international gold traffic. But when there is something special, I go to investigate myself. I was in New York and one great Italian newspaperman wrote this article about me." He showed us a clipping of an article which was called "The American Criminals Tremble at the Visit of Giuseppe Dosi." At our request, he told us about a few of his more celebrated cases, but the telling took more time than we have space. Before leaving, we did manage to squeeze in one more question. We showed him an Israel pound and asked him whether it was counterfeit. He took it over to the light and examined it carefully. "It isn't counterfeit," he said, "but it is smuggled. Don't you know you are not supposed to take out any money from Israel?"

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'Hams' Win Laurels for Israel

By AMOS BEN VERED

IN dozens of places all over Israel at this moment, men between 16 and 60 are bent over complicated radio transmitters, talking with other amateurs in 200 countries. They are the enthusiasts of one of the most constructive hobbies which has focused world-wide attention on Israel in a new sphere. It has just been announced officially that Israel, one of the smallest countries in the world and almost the youngest in this field, took both first and second honours in the last annual world competition of radio amateurs.

As in other countries, the Israel Union of Radio Amateurs, or radio "hams" as they are commonly called, has set itself three aims; to put itself at the disposal of the authorities in case of need, to exchange technical information with amateurs the world over and, last but not least, to promote international friendship. Each of these aims has factual meaning when translated into reality.

A "Ham" listens in. On his wall are call cards from stations all over the world.

Emergency Network

Communications in most countries are a delicately strung network of wires, depending for their existence on the life-blood of electrical current. A disaster, be it man-made such as war or natural as a flood or an earthquake, may bring down the wires or destroy electricity plants, disrupting communications. In such cases, the hams who have small power supplies of their own can, at a given call-word, take the air to act as a well-rehearsed emergency network. During the recent floods in the Netherlands, for instance, the only link with the afflicted areas was through the hams. More recently, the Cyprus earthquakes have shown the value of amateurs in touch not only with each other but also with London. In Israel, the organization exists as a country-wide network in area groupings. It is a pity that the Ministry of Posts has not yet supplied the small batteries or generators needed during emergencies, as is done by most Governments.

A ham conversation normally begins when a station sends out calls on the special wavelengths reserved for them by international agreement, in either morse or in speech. The station's call sign is given first — Israel stations have 4x4 and two letters — and at the cue "over," the other side comes in. Each contact is confirmed by a printed "call" card which hams send each other, and the collections of some stations run into thousands of cards. Once contact is established, the two sides investigate each other's technical set-up, asking for strength in watts, number of valves, filters, aerials, condensers, circuits and similar details. In this way important new information on electronics, radio and television is often obtained.

Sometimes real friendships are struck up on the air. Amnon Bar-Giora, a Jerusalem amateur, counts "among his most prized possessions an inkwell carved out of a pair of reindeer antlers — the gift of an amateur in far-off Lappland. Another amateur, Joseph Alon, received a call-card from Leeuwarden, Holland, in Hebrew, on which the sender expressed the traditional hope "next year in Jerusalem." In Israel, where there are about 50 stations, questions are more frequently asked about the family or the flower-bulbs in the garden than about RST (readability, strength, tone). The hams have learned these facts by heart in the three or four years of existence of most stations.

Annual Contest

The call-cards sent by one amateur to another fulfil an important function in all the annual contests. Once a year, the International Amateur Radio Union, whose headquarters are at Hartford, Conn. and to which Israel hams are affiliated, sets a period of 48 hours during which each member makes as many contacts as he can, obtaining a card for each. The ham sending in the largest number is declared the world winner. In the last contest, Egon Rosental, an Israel Army officer, gave proof of more than 800 contacts. The runner-up was another Israeli, Shlomo Monastyrski of Lydda; Amnon Bar-Giora of Jerusalem took sixth place. No contact is made with Soviet countries, who refuse to reply to Israelis, and with Germany, the latter by Government order.

Official recognition and help for the hams have been slow in coming. Although some of the stations have been on the air for over ten years — as "illegals" during the Mandate — licences were issued only three years ago. Yet the Association has very strict rules and demands a high standard of technical proficiency. Each ham, for instance, must build his own transmitter. The demands of the Post Office, the licensing authority, are no less exacting. Before receiving a licence, for which a nominal fee of IL.3 is paid, the amateur undergoes an examination in which he has to satisfy the authorities on his knowledge of morse as well as radio theory.

Gov. Cooperation Asked

Israel hams are men and women from all walks of life, including a house agent, a police officer, a young infantry private and a few engineers. The Tel-Aviv Municipality has built them a clubroom, and spare parts are free from customs duty and luxury tax. But radio amateurs' offers of direct technical help to the Civil Defence authorities have so far fallen on deaf ears. An organization which has climbed to the top of the forld in three short years surely has many possibilities.

Art Notes

Round the Exhibitions

ZIPORA Shmaya's pictures shown at the Y.M.C.A. in Jerusalem are so full of colour that even the stickiest shadow and the worst lighting imaginable cannot tarnish their happy glow. She is a colourist of fanatical exclusiveness. Her absolute disregard for three dimensional form goes so far that one of the visitors mistook her picture of Terra Sancta College to be the Piazza at Sienna, because she simply does not differentiate between concave and convex: nevertheless, whether it is Terra Sancta or Sienna, it is an interesting picture.

Shmaya's failure to express three dimensional form is surprisingly compensated by a gift for two dimensional division of space. Her sensitive feeling for colour may be inborn, but her conscious successful striving for the creation of satisfying patterns is so obvious that one hesitates to call her a true primitive or an overgrown child prodigy.

A great deal lies behind Zipora Shmaya's primitiveness, but it is none the less genuine. She really paints things as she sees them in dreams, which must be a riot of colour. It is, therefore, quite understandable that only her flower pieces have some relation to realistic form. I believe that Zipora Shmaya has real talent and that the undeniable charm of her work would not be spoilt were she to follow the advice to put away her paint box for half a year and spend that time drawing before she once more returns to colour.

T.N.P.M.

(Picture — Page 8)

In Tel Aviv

TEL Aviv's newest gallery, the Chemerinsky Hall situated at 38 Gordon Street, proves to be a pleasant, well-lit hall of moderate size, very suitable for one-man shows or small group exhibitions. The fact that it is easily accessible is another advantage. It is being run by Mrs. Avni, widow of the painter, who plans to have paintings by Israel artists always in stock from which would-be purchasers can choose, and is prepared to sell on the instalment plan.

The gallery has played "safe" for the opening show (closing on October 10) which presents works by 11 of the best-known "old-timers" — Avni Ascheim, Glicksberg, Janco, Holzmann, Levanon, Lubin, Mokady and Steimatsky and the sculptors Sterschuss and Ziffer.

This group of competent artists is represented by characteristic works, all of the accustomed high level of skill and accomplishment; the items are well displayed, but the exhibition loses as a whole, since the gallery is not large enough to hold so many "contrasts." It is pleasant to see again some of Mokady's subtle "impressions" after his long absence abroad, and to renew acquaintance with some paintings by Lubin, who exhibits far too rarely. His figure study of seated Arabs makes a brilliant piece of decoration. The two Sternschuss figurines, highly formalised, are very charming, and the Ziffer pieces, including a beautiful little portrait study of a boy, are all very well realised.

The next exhibition is to be a one-man show by Levanon.

S.W.

In Haifa

FOLLOWING its accepted policy, Haifa's Municipal Museum again simultaneously presents the work of three artists. The first is Elah, who has already exhibited in Haifa and whose Nahariya show was reviewed in *The Jerusalem Post* a few months ago. It is therefore sufficient to repeat that she is at her best in small size "Still Lifes" and flowers. Of the former, I prefer the neat composition of "Buddha" (No. 10); of the latter, the yellow "Wild Flowers" (No. 31) in a blue bowl. Her standard declines sharply when she handles large canvasses.

Elias Cohen is a newcomer whose paintings, although very unequal, reveal a true love of the rustic. His colour harmony is good, when he exploits the possibilities of composition as in some of his oils, and in all the French scenes, they possess a competent charm, e.g. "House in a Garden" (No. 38), "Entrance to Leblanc Farm" (No. 39). Originality, however, is only seen in the swept up hill of "Verandah" (No. 46) but is inexplicably closed by the clump of trees on the right. This artist's pastels, of which the best is the "St. Lary" (No. 49) in classical style with a central path (Cohen has no particular stylistic preferences), show signs of Renoir's influence, but the group scenes, where it is most noticeable, are poor. Among the watercolours, "Trees" (No. 60), where detail is mastered, catches the eye.

The third artist, a sculptor, Raymond Elnekave, mainly shows women's heads. He can think in three dimensions and knows how to analyse his subject, but character becomes a fixed stare on the sitter's face. The most successful is perhaps "Dr. M. Avram" (No. 9).

Erna Swadron

ERNA Swadron presents landscapes in oils and watercolours as well as drawings at Ringart's, Mount Carmel. Her drawings, including the watercolours "Stella Maris" (No.15) of the 1950 show storm, mark the experienced illustrator who absorbs everything and gives the viewer objective impressions of things seen. Her oils reveal a similar emphasis on detail. In two instances, she passes beyond factual statement — in "Quarry near Beit Alpha" the eye is attracted by the central green contrasted with the bare hillside; the blue sea provides a similar focus in "H'Ta Bay, 1935". In both these pictures the artist worked in areas of colour and went one better than mere faithful depiction.

H.

SURPRISE SHOWING

Amsterdam.—Batya Lishansky, the Jerusalem sculptress, who recently underwent a successful eye operation in Utrecht, Holland, and the painter Anni Neumann, who accompanied her, held a three-day-exhibition of their work (in the case of Batya Lishansky mostly photographs) at the Municipal Museum of Amsterdam. The exhibition actually came as a surprise to the two Israel artists: When the Director of the Amsterdam Municipal Museum, Mr. Sandberg, learned of their presence in Amsterdam, on their way from Utrecht to Zurich, he immediately offered to arrange the show.

Batya Lishansky's exhibition included large photographs of her impressions of Hindu, Orient and Mlor Yehudiya, respectively, of many early heads, and a number of small figurines. Anni Neumann showed a number of aquarelles of Mlor Yehudiya and many pen drawings, mostly of Jewish types.

In the spring, the two artists will have a representative exhibition at Zurich.

H.B.

Theatre Notes

'Ohel' Hits Jackpot

Ohel Presents The Imaginary Invalid, by Molliere; directed: Moshe Halevy; settings: Joseph Carl; costumes: Nathan Alterman

THE Ohel must have some real or imaginary grievance against its sister organization Kupat Hollim. In all recent seasons they have managed to introduce one play dealing with abuses in the medical profession in one form or another. They gave us Shaw's Dilemma, Romaine's Doctor Knock and now we have the oft repeated Imaginary Invalid of Molliere. Without going into the particular psychosis which dictates the choice of medical dramas, the Ohel has, with the presentation of the Imaginary Invalid, finally hit the jack-pot.

First Class Fun

It is seldom that a Molliere play is given on the professional stage in such a manner that it really makes first class entertainment. It is usually played for its prestige value. But the Ohel has managed to present an entertaining play in its present production. The reason for this success is not hard to find. It lies in the fact that Meir Margolit plays Argon — and he plays him for all he is worth. Mr Margolit's clowning in this part has reached a really high level of comedy. Were it not for the few entirely unnecessary crudities, it would be hard to imagine a funnier and more satisfactory interpretation of the role. He is amusing from the outset. Anything and everything that hypochondriacs do in their quest for sickness and for health is grist for Mr. Margolit's mill, and the sum total is a lot of fun.

Chaih Sharon, as Toinette, the serving maid, played up to Margolit very well indeed. She was the crude voice of sanity in the escapist world of the invalid and she made the most of her opportunities for taunting and tormenting her employer. Incidentally, he must have been just as hard to come by in Moliere's day as it is today, else it is difficult to understand why anyone should have put up with this impertinent service.

It would be too much to expect that the rest of the cast should measure up to the high standard set by these two characters. Ratia Ostrowski as Angelica the daughter was sweet and vacuous: Yehudah Gabai as Barlad Argan's brother was good in his small part as was Ya'acov Cana'ani as Purgon the physician. The rest of the cast included Leah Degani whose tendency to overact was not amiss in the part of the wife, Avraham Ronai, Israel Segal, Meir Yanai, Ya'acov Ben Sira, Yehoshua Luf and Yosef Asa.

Moshe Halevy, who directed the play, gave it a very elaborate production. There was singing and dancing, of a sort, and between-act entertainment. All of which did not slow down the action of the play, since Mr. Margolit was on the stage the whole time. The setting by Joseph Carl was equally elaborate. Seldom have there been so many props on the stage at one time. There is a Royal box complete with a king and a queen, a semi-circular stairway, a balcony, a bed and a complete drawing room. Once one has got over the confusion of the profusion of props, everything seems to fall into place and serve a purpose.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

Ein Gev Inspires Composer

A COMPOSITION in many ways unique will be given its *premiere* by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra at the Conquest of the Desert Exhibition hall on Sunday next: Oedoen Partos' Symphonic Fantasy 'Ein Gev', completed last year and chosen by U.N.E.S.C.O.'s International Music Council for copying, printing and distribution under its auspices.

After a chamber music concert at Ein Gev, when Mr. Partos had played the viola, kibbutz members were chatting in the dining room, and the Distinguished Visitors' Book was passed around: Mr. Partos, in a cheerful mood, signed his name and added a musical theme containing the 'musical letters' of Ein Gev: E, G, B flat, the last standing for the unstressed 'bet', and exuberantly announced that this would form the foundation for a symphonic work dedicated to the spirit of the settlement. It took the composer almost a year to complete the music, which he himself describes as 'almost a symphonic poem, a musical picture of a border settlement, of its inmates, of its tremendous efforts in times of peace and war, of destruction and building.'

The E, G, B flat *motif* lends itself to a number of musical themes varied and developed within the framework of the symphonic form. A short introduction is devoted to the peaceful loveliness of Lake Kinneret followed by a vivid section describing work and building in the surrounding wastelands; cheerful song and dance follow, then the sounds of war are heard; after the funeral march, however, a new note of optimism emerges as the work of reconstruction gets under way.

Mr. Partos is an intellectual composer constantly seeking new forms: many of his later compositions incorporate Oriental themes and modes; an example is his 'Song of Praise' for viola and orchestra, which he performed so successfully both here and in the U.S.

The *motif* of the Ein Gev Symphonic Fantasy also lends itself to elaboration in Oriental scales and modes, and although the composition strives for universal understanding there is much that is strikingly original in musical material and treatment.

PETER GRADENWITZ

Radio Review

Two Outstanding Features

THE past week has seen rich radio fare and two outstanding performances. The first of these was Yosef Yadin's performance as Paul Strickland in Michael Ohad's adaptation of Somerset Maugham's "The Moon and Sixpence." This was true radio acting — the creation of a real personality, dominating the scene with natural authority. It seemed the perfect incarnation of Maugham's character.

The adaptation, as a whole, was successful — and contributory factors included the competent all-round support given to Yosef Yadin, the production of Zalman Lebiush, while Maugham's own suave genius — so suitable for radio — should not be overlooked. It would perhaps have been wise to explain that "The Moon and Sixpence" is inspired by the life of Gauguin, but does not purport to be his biography (the announcer merely said that Strickland was Gauguin, leaving the uninitiated listener to deduce, for instance, that Gauguin was an Englishman).

Anonymous Narrator

It was not entirely wise either to identify the narrator so carefully and so frequently as "Mr. William Somerset Maugham." Although Maugham's 'I' is a successful writer, he is very deliberately left anonymous, and is a literary device rather than Maugham himself. The effect of putting Mr Somerset Maugham as such into the world of Charles Strickland and Dirk Stroeve is as bizarre and unsatisfactory as introducing live actors into a cartoon film (besides being anachronistic if taken as the story of Gauguin). Nevertheless the feature was good, and made memorable by Yadin.

The second outstanding performance was a remarkable *tour de force* by Shraga Freedman whose reading of "Elka's Wedding" lent distinction to the special programmes marking the tenth anniversary of the death of Saul Tchernikowsky. The poem itself is a delightful and humorous evocation of an Eastern European wedding, today rendered poignant by its melancholy relegation to the realm of past history. Shraga Freedman squeezed out every ounce of feeling and fun; he moved brilliantly from character to character conveying the bride, the groom, the parents, the *badchan*, the guests and the whole throng. It was a wonderful rendition from beginning to end.

"The World of Literature" also approached Tchernikowsky, but with sobriety and solemnity as is its custom. Four distinguished authors contributed to the symposium. The reminiscences of Tchernikowsky's early days from Nahum Slouschz and the appreciation by Shin Shalom were both notable appraisals, well-read by the announcer. The remarks of Yitshak Lamdan and Pesach ben Amram were equally commendable but suffered from being delivered by their authors — Yitshak Lamdan's sing-song delivery being reminiscent of poor poetry reading while with Pesach ben Amram it was frequently difficult to discern whether he was speaking Hebrew or Russian.

Archaeological Conference

The summary of the Beersheba archaeological conference provided interesting listening. Generally, it was intelligently edited and of a good technical standard. In one respect, however, it was not representative. Speakers on public platforms are apt to start with generalities and pleasantries and it takes some time to get down to the essentials of the speech (during the last Zionist Congress it was estimated that in speeches limited to ten minutes the real "meat" came between the fifth and eighth minutes). The broadcast of the Negev conference made the mistake — particularly noticeable in the quotations from Professors Albright and Lowdermilk — of giving their opening remarks, which were amusing but not relevant. It should not have been difficult to find an appropriate passage dealing with the main issue.

Child's Day

On the occasion of International Child's Day, Kol Yisrael — as many other radio stations throughout the world — presented "Men of Tomorrow" by George Hoffmann. It illustrated the Convention for the Protection of Children and was packed with good advice. It was a sermon divided among several voices, pitched in a minor key and comprising a wealth of fine sentiments: it is to be hoped that some of it struck home.

Pick of next week's listening: Till Eulenspiegel' (today at 1.10); Classical music from Denmark (tomorrow at 9.30); 75 years of Petah Tikva (Sunday at 8.45); Concerts from the 'Conquest of the Desert' exhibition (Sunday at 8.40 and Tuesday at 9); 'Information Please' (Sunday at 9.30); Five years of Hibbat Hared (Monday at 9); Genevois Programme (Thursday at 9.45).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 491 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 33.5, 13.9 & 202 M. Hdqs. 11.35 "Conquest of the Desert." 11.50 Melaveh Malkah. 12.00 Talmud Lesson.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (44.4, 214, 235 & 326 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.35 Concert. 7.00 This Week's Events. 7.20 Musical Share. 8.00 News. 8.40 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.45 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.50 Folk Dances. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 9.30 News. 9.45 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 5.30 a.m.), 1.30, 6.15, 8.00 & 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 1.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

8.30 a.m. Service. 8.55 Exercises. 9.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 1.30 Talk by Dr. M. Avidor. 1.45 Close Down.

12.00 "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.55 Programme for Hanukkah (R). 1.45 Break for Music. 4.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. "Rabbala: Shabbat." 4.30 Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: "Double Concerto in A-minor (Brahms); Symphony in D-minor (Franck). 7.00 Light Music. Songs (R). 8.00 Folk Songs (R). 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.40 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: String Quintet in B flat major (Mozart) played by the Pro-Arte Quartet; Octet for Clarinet, Bassoon, Horn, Two Violins, Viola, Cello and Double Bass (Pro-Arte) with the Grillo Quintet; String Quartet in A-flat major (Dvorak) played by the Pascal String Quartet; Horn Trio in E flat major (Brahms), 10.30 Songs (R). 11.45 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.00 a.m. Service and Melodies. 9.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: "Nathaniel's Feast" (Hopkins); "Belshazzar's Feast" (Walton). 10.40 Musical Quiz. 10.50 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Serenade in B flat major (Mozart). 11.45 "Curtain Up." 12.30 Concert (R). 1.00 Theatre and Films. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Variety (R). 4.40 Quiz. "Othello" (Verdi). 5.00 At a Viennese Café. 6.00 "Don Quixote" (Strauss). 6.40 Concert. 7.00 "Guests in the Studio." 7.15 Light Music. 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.24 Bible Reading. 8.45 Sport. 9.45 Newsreel. 9.55 Folk Dances. 10.00 Dance Music. 11.45 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

News: 1.00 a.m., 12.15 p.m., 7.00 p.m. 1.45 Programme for Yemenites. 4.00 Music for Yemenites. 4.45 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m. Music of Our Time. 4.45 Programme for Children. 5.15 Legends. 5.30 Child's Eye. 6.00 Folk Dance. 6.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.1 M.): 11.15 Readings & News. 11.30 Jewish Stories. 11.45 "News of the Week."

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PICKING a KINDERGARTEN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ISRAEL leads the world in the nursery school habit. This week, some 62,000 Israelis between two-and-a-half and five years old (80 per cent of our eligible children) prepared themselves for the opening of their particular Gan Yeladim.

One of them was Yigal, a round-eyed, solemn three-year old, standing in line with his mother in the greengrocer's shop. His mother was explaining: "Yigal went to kindergarten for the first time today. Of course he cried when I left him, most of them do at first. It will make such a difference to me, having some free hours in the morning."

For Yigal, that nursery school is likely to be a place to be "dumped," away from mother. It may become a place to which he can escape, away from mother. It is unlikely that it will ever be to him what it should: a joyful, exciting preliminary to the fiercer, competitive world of school.

A small child's primary emotional need is for his mother and his home; and an adult's emotional maturity will depend largely on the way these early needs have been satisfied.

The Nursery School Movement aims at helping parents provide a basis for the healthy development of their young children. Many shy children learn to thrive in the bustle of a good nursery school. They make friends and discover latent talents. Aggressive children bang wooden pegs instead of baby brothers, and work off excess energy in the sandpit. The nursery school teacher who understands her job consults the parents at once if there are signs of real personal conflict or difficulty in a child.

Three-Way Link

In theory, the movement is based on this close three-way relationship: parent-teacher-child. Participation as a parent in a good nursery school has proved to be an enlightening process for many families, leading parents away from authoritarianism, towards a deeper understanding of their children as individuals in their own right, and hence towards a more genuinely affectionate family life.

In practice, this does not mean that children are not disciplined; but that they are disciplined consistently within a framework of reason and affection, from which can grow the ability for self-discipline and mature social adjustment.

Small wonder that the Nursery School Movement has always been opposed by totalitarian states, based on that contrary principle, an unquestioning acceptance of external authority. Totalitarian institutions take children young in order to mould them; the nursery school aims at their fullest and most free development for citizenship in a democratic society.

We have some good schools in Israel; but none where the education of the parents is an integral part of the school programme. It is important that such schools should be established at the Hebrew University and the Teachers' Training College in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

These centres concentrate on the development of their students' personality and insight, while not emphasizing training in crafts and "subjects" to the same extent as previously. But this kind of training needs a more solid and practical basis, and one which includes work with parents.

Government inspectors try constantly to improve the quality of our pre-school education. Naturally, they must understand our special needs.

Our nursery schools, particularly in mo'arot and underprivileged neighbourhoods, fulfil an urgent economic function by freeing mothers and so enabling them to work. Sometimes the country needs the services of professional women who are the mothers of young children. Thus, many of our children leave their mothers before they are emotionally ready to do so. This is reason for demanding an ever higher level of training among our nursery school personnel.

Another of the nursery schools' important functions here is to provide a basis of Hebrew for the children of new immigrants. Many of the nursery schools run by WIZO, the Working Women's Council, the Mizrahi Women, and the Municipalities, were set up primarily to meet these needs; and they are not always markedly progressive. But most of them are staffed by enthusiastic and sympathetic workers.

Paradoxically, the least satisfactory nursery schools are found in our well-to-do neighbourhoods. It is true that Yigal's family will profit if his mother enjoys some well-merited rest in the morning. But if Yigal spends those hours in an overcrowded, badly-organized, noisy atmosphere, his mother will pay bitterly in the long run.

Do's and Don'ts for School

Sent your child to nursery school:

1) IF you think he is old enough and ready to be away from you;
but
he is not ready to stay there until he can part from you without tears.

2) IF the nursery school teacher is a warm, sincere, sympathetic person, prepared to chat with you (at a suitable moment);
but
not if she is a martinet, or if she points out too insistently how clean her premises and her small charges are, or if she insists that "they all cry at first";

3) IF the Gan seems active and lively
but
not if there is "too much noise to hear yourself think";

4) IF there seems to be an adequate variety of equipment to interest your child
but
not if it is clear that the child's physical and mental needs have not been considered. (Equipment can be very simple: pencils, paper, beads, blocks, a home-made climbing-box. It is the personality of the teacher that is all-important.)

5) IF you are satisfied that the premises are healthy and attractive, and if there is organized medical supervision;
but
not if the premises appear overcrowded, cramped or airless, and there is no attendant doctor.

DON'T send your child away for the whole day before he is seven, unless economic circumstances force you to do so.

DO organise a parents' committee at your child's nursery school. Many parents will be glad to meet regularly and pool their problems and their achievements in child-rearing.

You will soon find that you are not "dumping" your child, but becoming an integral part of the nursery school. Both you and your family will profit.

Children at "Gan" in fancy dress
Photo by Braun

BEATING THE SHARAV

WHAT I do in the worst sharav in living memory (which for me means in my living memory and seems to extend from one to the next) is to make a blistering round of the city's pediatricians and some dozen old-timers to find out how to persuade my young that a sharav is not hot.

There seems to be the following measure of agreement:

- Let them run round indoors as naked as they like or the neighbours can stand. Vests, it seems, are not necessary.
- It is a good idea to let them play in the bath. (Sorry, but that is what they say.)
- Keep giving them liquids. Some schools say: "Yes, very cold." Some say: "Nothing very cold." All agree: "Lots of liquids."
- If they don't want to eat, not a murmur out of you . . . Don't persuade or coax or harangue, even if the sharav continues for days and days. But (bad luck) in case they do want to eat, you've still got to get those meals ready.
- They'll feel a lot worse, so the experts say, if you show that you feel hot. (At this point I collapsed.)

ELIZA

Visitors' Gallery: FANNIE HURST

By Moshe Levin

THE common people and Fannie Hurst have made a good marriage. She has done well by them, and for the past two generations they have done well by her, having read millions of her words in scores of short stories and novels, and having heard them enacted on the stage and screen.

The 64-year-old, American-born, popular novelist — contemporary of Edna Ferber and Pearl Buck — is now in Israel as the guest of the Government. She arrived last week, and will spend about a month here before travelling on. In 1937 she made a detour on her way to Baghdad to spend a few hours in Jerusalem, but this is her first prolonged visit.

"I was never part of the Zionistic movement," she says, "and that may be one of the reasons I have been asked to come." When she returns to America, the people will listen to what Fannie Hurst has to say about the people of Israel, for they love the way she speaks. It is like reading one of her novels.

One of her first reactions is that she has not had much chance to meet the common people. This is no complaint, she stresses; she appreciates all that has been done to make her welcome — the luxurious hotels and the parties of high society. The tours have been magnificent, but the plain truth is that Fannie Hurst has not had an opportunity to talk to the people, and that is a pity, for it is from them that she has drawn her sustenance.

The author of "Back Street," "Humoresque," and "Lummox" is not planning to write a novel based on Israel. She doesn't work that way. "The genesis of creative writing is very subtle."

Her characters are not photographed from life; they are composites of impressions gathered everywhere; and everywhere one finds human, fundamental concepts of life. The atomic age has not changed those concepts, although the literary forms might have been influenced.

Two visitors at the "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition, Fannie Hurst and a young Tel Avivian. Photo by Cesarnik

Miss Hurst's latest novel, "The Man With One Head," was published this week by Jonathan Cape, of London. It tells the story of a mother of three who decides to take up a career, draws on her family to further her ambitions, and is so doing separates them from her.

At the moment she is working on her memoirs. "In writing the first part I felt free and uninhibited, but the latter part is more difficult. I am like a cat walking between porcelains, trying not to harm this one or that."

Miss Hurst, who has always taken an active role in public service work, including the United Jewish Appeal, had some comment on McCarthyism. It inhibits the freedom of expression, of course, but America has always had her demagogues and like the others "he will wither on the vine."

America by and large is unhappy about McCarthy; "our faces are red." But she believes that the foreign press has inflated the McCarthy dilemma out of its true proportions. Many of America's important people are keeping quiet about him in order not to make themselves impotent. A McCarthy slander is enough to deprive speakers and writers of their audiences, but rest assured that he is "as temporary as a fortnight in the life of a country."

WOMEN ADVISE ON DESIGN

By Alison Settle

LONDON. — HELPING to ensure that manufactured goods which reach British shops are of high quality are 20 women, each representing one of the country's powerful all-women organizations. They form the Women's Advisory Committee and "Study Panel" of the British Standards Institution, a body which for half a century was content that men — and only men — should set standards for manufacturers; until three years ago the Institution woke up to the fact that women did more shopping than men, and invited women's organizations to send representatives who would pass on the opinion of the consumer to the industrialist.

It is greatly to the credit of this voluntary and part-time committee that already it has agreed on many new standards. Excellent work has been done in the plastic industry in eliminating shoddy goods from the market, a task for which the British Plastics Federation has expressed its thanks. While the standards set must be voluntarily accepted, 90% of all mattresses, pillows and bolsters produced now carry the British Standards Institution's kite-shaped mark of approval. Bedding traders have spent many thousands of pounds in a campaign to advise shoppers to buy only goods marked with the kite sign. On the other side, the British Standards Institute sends out inspectors to make certain that the industry's goods really are up to standard.

Another instance of manufacturers asking for the help of the women's committee was in the pressure-cooker industry; while in the furniture industry, two women from the committee were nominated to work with the makers. The committee is also doing valuable work on a smaller scale. There was a complaint about the timing instructions of clinical thermometers. Doctors and nurses had long known about this trouble, and sought the views of the women on the advisory committee. Now, each type of thermometer is to be plainly marked.

The Study Panel, which prepares the ground for the larger committee, is at present examining such things as sizes of clothing, the quality of shoes and types of deaf aid. Another line of investigation has been started by the National Federation of Dyers and Cleaners, which said that buttons should be tested for durability before being marketed. Launderers agreed, and the British Button Manufacturers' Association is giving the matter sympathetic attention; and makers have asked committee members to visit factories in order to get a first-hand view of the industry.

At the annual meeting of the Woman's Institutes in London recently, it was suggested that the British Standards Institution should be approached to ensure high standards for sewing cottons — a measure of the care that is being taken to see that shoppers get high-quality goods. And a measure of the interest being taken in the work of the committee is that its members find it impossible to accept all the many speaking engagements which they are offered, to help explain how important a part public opinion can play in keeping up standards.

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LET YOUR COPPER GLEAM

FOR centuries, the Arabs' best known craft has been their brass and copperware. On the whole, their work is not delicate; but it is attractive. Their coffee-pots and jugs are well-formed and the gleaming metal makes a lively ornament.

It is still possible to bring home triumphant bargains from the markets of Jaffa, Acre and Nazareth. But near the sea it is difficult to keep brass and copper shining; for a damp atmosphere causes chemical changes in the metal's surface and tarnish form rapidly.

You can save yourself a lot of unnecessary work by rubbing over your cleaned and polished metals with a smear of furniture cream to help protect them from the atmosphere.

Ordinary Routine Cleaning:

Rub on metal polish, allow a minute or so for this to dry, then rub up vigorously with a soft polishing cloth. Use a brush for cracks and crevices, and for the geometric designs with which the Arabs ornament their utensils.

Slightly Neglected Articles:

It is a good plan to wash them in warm soapy water. Afterwards, dry the articles thoroughly and then polish them in the ordinary way.

Badly Neglected Articles:

Really drastic treatment is sometimes necessary. One of the quickest ways to restore badly tarnished copper and brass is to rub over it with a cloth dipped in a solution of spirits of salts. (Hydrochloric acid, or *mei each* (waters of fire) as it is called in Hebrew).

Dilute the acid five or six times with water, taking great care because of its extremely poisonous and corrosive qualities. Rub your neglected copper or brass with the diluted acid, taking care that it gets well into interstices, where corrosion and discoloration are generally most noticeable. Afterwards rinse thoroughly by holding the article under a running tap, and then wash with soapy water, using a brush if necessary. Dry well and polish.

Some old-timers in Israel deliberately leave their copper exposed to moisture. After a time the metal oxidizes and becomes a bright green. Sometimes this is most effective. But you take a chance; for oxidization is streaky and uneven.

ELIZA

Age of Comforts

- "Feather-Flex," a new material for making chairs easier to sit in, is being manufactured by Glass Fibers, Incorporated, of Toledo, Ohio. The distributor is Illinois Fiber Specialty Company, of Chicago. The material is made of glass fibre and is used as a cushioning for the seats and backs of chairs, in competition with such soft materials as foam rubber and cotton felt.

The glass fibre material is said to be elastic and resilient. When pressed down, it always returns to its original shape, the manufacturer reports. It is also claimed that the material does not absorb moisture beyond simple surface wetting and presents no danger of combustion. It has high tensible strength yet can be easily cut with a knife or scissors.

FANTASTIC FASHIONS

By Gay Pauley

JEWELLED back-scratchers and ermine knee-warmers to protect the gal wearing the new Dior hemline are just a couple of the wild and whimsical fashions available this season.

Or, maybe it's a tweed middie for hubby for which the woman is shopping. Or a mink and velvet evening wrap for the family dog.

Those knee-warmers are from the New York designer, Mr. John, who specializes in hats. He ran 'em up, he said, for the cold weather protection of women who shorten their skirts as advocated by the Paris designer, Christian Dior.

The knee-warmers are about eight inches long and zip around the kneecap. In ermine, they're about $250 per pair; mink about $150; nutria a mere $95. And the ones the designer makes in plain ordinary wool jersey are around $15.

Spectacle Hats

A Manhattan specialty store is featuring the back-scratcher, which looks like an elongated fork. For $7 you can have your choice of white kid with jet beading, or gold and silver with rhinestone and pearl decorations.

This same store is selling jewelled fly-swatters for the third season, and to its collection of the fantastic, this Fall has added jewelled pot-holders and mitts, hats that are worn as spectacles, pearl and jet necklaces with fur trim, large loop earrings attached to hair ribbons, and skirts with artificial bouquets streaming down the front.

Those eyeglass hats actually look like a pair of spectacles from a distance. The wide frames are either of black or red velvet or felt, and decorated with flowers. The "lenses" are veiling.

Many strange things have happened to veils this Fall.

Mr. John has created one with rhinestone eyebrows, and another that fits over the head like a feedbag, with a drawstring bottom so that a woman can adjust the feedbag to fit.

Knickers for Women

Zita, Inc., a shop run by a model turned designer, cut oval gaps in veils where the eyes peek through, and attached jewelled eyelashes to the top of the oval.

It is an unofficial race between Zita and Mr. John to see which can produce the most fantastic fashions. Zita, who helped put women in fancy evening pants last year, now has turned to knickers, the same type of baggy pants sported by Pop in the 1920's.

Her knickers, for women only, are of solid-coloured wool, velvet and satin, or of candy-striped corduroy, in red and black or black and white. The middies for men are of bold patterned tweed or gray flannel.

Zita said the latest in daytime wear for dogs is a hand-knit sweater with turtle neck, ornamented with pearls and metallic thread. For evening, she made dog coats of black velvet with a Peter Pan collar of white mink.

Also available this season are red-plaid hooded raincoats for pups, dog derbies and Alpine caps, women's compacts of mink and metal, and hosiery with the top welting of mink. The mink is detachable for ease in laundering stockings.

(U.P.)

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gardening notes

WINTER ANNUALS

ANNUALS for winter and spring, (*pirhei ha'horef ve'hasuvi*) are planted between October and December in Israel. We begin with those which need a long period to develop fully, such as the stock (*matiola*), the wallflower and pansies (*amnon ve'tamar*). All the other seasonal plants are put in later; for borders and a background of mixed flower-beds use taller flowers, like snapdragon (*loa ari*), Larkspur (*dorbanit*), salpiglossis, clarkia, nycophila etc. For low beds plant small annuals such as alyssum, daisies (*bellis, hinanit*), pansies (*amnon ve'tamar*), lobelia erinus etc. For bedding, it is best to use the intermediate ones — 20-40cm. high. Besides the popular fragrant stocks, there is a wide list of such plants as calendula, dimorphoteca, arctotis, phlox, codetia, nemesia, nigella, schizanthus, iberis, viscaria, statice sinuata (*adod hahol*) and others.

Calendula Officinalis, (*compositae*), the pot- marigold (*"tsiporneshatul"*), is a sturdy plant, 30-40 cm. high; the flower heads are 6-10 cm. wide, yellow, lemon or orange in colour; there are single or double varieties. Very good varieties are "Orange King," "Campfire" and "Lemon Queen." Because there is a great difference between the above varieties and some common garden calendulas it is very important to buy only seeds of good varieties from well-known seed nurseries. The calendula blooms for a long time, from the beginning of the winter until late in summer, but the largest and finest blooms appear in winter and spring. It is a very good cut-flower, the blossoms lasting for a long time in a vase. At one time, the flowers were highly valued as a remedy for toothache and the tincture was used on cuts and burns. It is a popular annual and has been grown for centuries. The flower petals are also used for flavouring soups, stews and salads and for colouring puddings.

Dimorphoteca Aurantiaca, (*Compositae*), the Cape marigold or African daisy is a South African annual some 30 cm. high with graceful gold, orange, lemon and white flowers on long thin stems. The plant is covered with an abundance of blooms, which open in the sunshine and close towards the evening.

It can only be planted in a warm sunny spot, where it grows very quickly and often begins to flower a month after planting. It continues to bloom for a long time, sometimes from November until May.

In October and November if cuttings are not available it can be sown in the garden.

Arctotis Grandis, the blue-eyed African daisy a native of South Africa, is a very sturdy annual, 30-50 cm. high. Its whitish flowers are streaked with blue. The flowers open only in sunlight and close in the afternoon; culture is the same as in the case of the dimorphoteca.

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Recipes in a Rush

By Devorah Emmet Wigoder

HERE are some easy menus for the week with the maximum of vitamin content and the minimum of work!

Chilled tomato juice; Macaroni with sauce of eggplant, peppers, onions and tomato paste; Shredded cabbage salad; Milk Jelly with Lemon Custard Sauce.

One tin of tomato with half a tin of water serves four. Season with salt and a teaspoon of lemon juice or garnish with a slice of lemon.

Macaroni according to your favourite method.

Fry one or two small onions in fat or oil until light brown; add evenly cut pieces of eggplant (peeled, of course), sliced peppers. Season to taste plus a tablespoon of sugar and one of lemon juice. The effect is a lovely sweet and sour flavour. After about 20 minutes of frying, add half a tin of tomato paste (small size) thinned with half a cup of water. Grate salted white cheese or yellow cheese just before serving.

A bread knife will shred the cabbage nicely. Use half a head. To it add oil, a tablespoon of mayonnaise, caraway seeds and garnish with drained lebenia.

Ardi's Jelly Crystals are a joy to use. They are flavoured and sweetened. Making the jelly with milk is good for the children and for the grown ups who must have their milk intake disguised.

To one package add half cup of hot water, then allow to cool. When slightly thickened add 1½ cups of milk. Pour into a wetted mould or plastic oblong freezer dish and chill. When mixture begins to thicken again beat with a rotary or hand beater and the quantity will almost double. The colour effect is delightful and tempting. When firm, take out of the mould (the easy way is to set into a deep pan of hot water a few seconds — shake the mould and turn out onto a plate). Put back in the freezer if you're not going to use it right away. Meanwhile, make an easy custard sauce by using one of Ardi's pudding mixes — following instruction on the box — but instead of using two glasses of milk use three glasses of water. If you use Strawberry Jelly try lemon custard, for sauce or vice versa.

If you're planning a busy day and want to prepare a meal the night before or early in the morning try this menu:

Cocktail of half lemon squash and half fresh lemon juice; Vegetable Souffle Salad; Chocolate Lebenia Cake.

Chill the juice and garnish with dill or sprig of mint.

Souffle Salad is easy to make. Dissolve one package of Ardi Green Lemon Jelly in one cup of hot water. Add half cup of cold water, 1 to 2 tablespoons vinegar or lemon juice, and add half cup of mayonnaise. Season to taste. Whip together and chill. When almost chilled, remove and add to the mixture 1 cup of chopped raw spinach, half package of white cheese, 1 shredded carrot and 1 finely chopped onion. Mix well and put back to chill, in a mould. When chilled, remove and surround the Souffle with sliced cucumbers and tomatoes. Serve with a mixture of lebenia and mayonnaise, half and half.

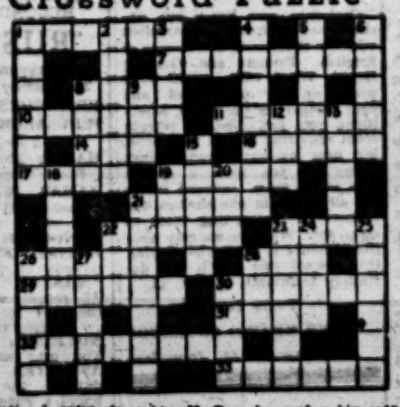
Chocolate Lebenia Cake:

3 cups self sifted flour; 3 cups sugar; 1 teaspoon soda; 1 teaspoon baking powder; 1 teaspoon salt; 1 cup of cocoa; 1 bottle of lebenia; 1 teaspoon of vanilla; 1 egg; 1 package of margarine (250 grms.).

Sift dry ingredients and then mix all together.

Grease well a 'wonderpot' or baking pan. Bake for at least an hour or until cake begins to leave the pan. The cake is nice as it is — but really a delight if served with lemon custard.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. They're getting shorter, girls! 7. Three-wheeler. 8. She gets a letter from Miami. 10. Lose in credit. 11. Descriptive of Oriental eyes. 14. Not allowed in a reading-room. 16. Trims with a spear. 17. Return the nets and get a gun. 19. His commission may soon be important. 21. Not the best place to live. Perhaps a free man. 25. We get hundreds annually. 27. Willow. 28. Describes a merchant seaman's duster. 29. Soldier on the go? 30. The horse is half blue. 31. Paper mars perhaps. 32. The sort of order for tidiness. 33. We hear Raz is on the rocks!

DOWN. — 1. Supplies for old-time offenders. 2. It looks a bit shrivelled up. 3. Make the sugar go round? 4. The healing knife. 5. Man of false emotions? 6. Drops of perspiration? 9. Method of dome construction. 9. Persons of the same name. 12. Boneing dull on the floor. 13. Animus names 15. Hotel cabbages. 18. Stretched tight. 20. Running if it gets the sack. 22. For milk or beans. 23. May have two or four legs. 24. Joined in some negotiation. 26. An animal in a river gives rise to discussion. 28. He had no fruit and fat. 31. Smiles who upset the cruet to a chip. 34. Does he need a big car? 37. Some of the marines go to Pit. 38. Can be produced from ore. 39. They're all in the same boat.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Seraph. 5. Set-(square). 8. Last. 9. Acre. 10. Pepper. 11. A-bun-dance. 13. Elk. 14. Era. 15. Learn. 17. Asset. 20. Tea (party). 22. Cat. 23. Padre. 24. Board. 26. So-e. 27. Ebro. 28. Transcend. 31. Ironed. 32. Semi-. 33. Rods. 34. (s)Mut. 35. Tender. DOWN. — 1. Sepper. 2. Repealed. 3. Plea. 4. Hesbert. 5. Stone. 6. Tu-ta. 7. Cricket. 12. Urn. 14. Near. 16. Sore. 19. Saddened. 20. Tapper. 21. Tourist. 24. Bee. 25. Fat-ter. 26. Spurt. 28. Nigh. 29. Iron.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

THE OCTOBER PROBLEMS

BEFORE embarking on today's set of problems, we wish once more to give a short explanation of the cue bids, which nowadays form an integral part of expert bidding.

An asking bid is an enquiry to partner about his controls in the suit asked. A cue bid is essentially the same in reverse. It volunteers information without it having been solicited, the bidder implying thereby that he has additional values and is interested in further exploration with a view eventually of reaching a slam.

A cue bid should not be made until a trump suit has been agreed upon. When holding two first-round controls (aces), the lower ranking control should first be shown. Once the question of aces has been clarified by the partnership, any subsequent repeat cue-bid shows a second round control.

(1) Match-points, both sides vulnerable.

East	South	West	North
1S	Db	2S	3D
—	?		

You, South, hold:
S. 5 3
H. K J 6 4 3
D. A J 3
C. A 6 2
What do you bid?

(2) Match-points, both sides vulnerable.

North	East	South	West
1C	—	1S	2H
3S	—	?	

You, South, hold:
S. Q 10 4 3
H. K 5 4
D. 10 6 3
C. 8 3
What do you bid?

(3) Match-points, North-South vulnerable.

West	North	East	South
1S	Db	1NT	?

You, South, hold:
S. Q 5 4
H. 7 5
D. 4 3
C. A K Q 10 8 6
What do you bid?

(4) Rubber bridge, both sides vulnerable. North-South 40.

South	West	North	East
1S	—	1S	—
2H	—	3C	—
?			

You, South, hold:
S. Q
H. K J 9 7 6 4 3
D. 5
C. A K 3 4
What do you bid?

(5) Match-points, both sides vulnerable.

South	West	North	East
1C	—	1D	—
2D	—	3NT	—
?			

You, South, hold:
S. A
H. J 5 3
D. Q 10 3 2
C. A K J 7 4
What do you bid?

Please forward your solutions as usual to the Tel Aviv Office of The Jerusalem Post, not later than Sunday, October 15.

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A YEAR'S WORK OF GOVERNMENT

By Edwin Samuel

SENATOR, REMEMBRAIA (The Government of Israel Yearbook) 1953-54. Government Printer, Jerusalem. IL.2.-

Issued just before Rosh Hashana, and to be followed by an English edition, this year-book is largely a review of the Government's activities for the year ending in March, 1953. Considering that it contains over 300 pages of text, and many tables of figures, this is commendably quick. Much credit is due to the Editor, Mr. R. Alcalay, of the Prime Minister's Office; as also to the Government Printer for the technical production. This year's plum-coloured cover is an improvement over the drab cover of the previous years. As before, there are some 60 pages of paid advertisements by public institutions and commercial firms; but these are unobtrusively collected at the end of the volume and some of them contain information of considerable interest. The inclusion of advertisements in a Government Yearbook is regrettable, but, without this, the cost to the Government or to the purchaser would have been prohibitive.

Perhaps we are in danger of losing sight of the purpose of a Yearbook. Different Ministries have different ideas on the subject. Some, such as Commerce and Industry, concentrate on reporting the activities of the Ministry during the year; others, such as Agriculture, report on the agricultural production of Israel in general, although little of the production is under Government control. Much of this is merely figures of crop returns, which are more suitable for statistical bulletins. Other Ministries, such as that for Foreign Affairs, use most of the space at their disposal for a description of the problems that confronted the Ministry during the year under review: this is perhaps the most interesting approach for the general reader.

All Ministries give an outline of their structure and a list of their principal civil servants by name. But whereas some give the situation as it was on March 31, 1953, others have brought the picture right up to date, making the Yearbook more useful as a reference book but abandoning the idea that it is a review of the situation between April, 1952 and March, 1953. Where the picture is given of the situation last April, the changes since then in the structure of several Ministries—such as Social Welfare and Education—have made the information largely useless. Even the description given of the structure as it was last April in, say, the Ministry of Education, was never much more than theoretical. In any case, it is hard to understand some of these descriptions without a simple chart; and these should be provided in the next issue.

Prime Minister's Essay

The Yearbook should surely start with the photograph of the President instead of, as now, after a 37-page essay by the Prime Minister. This is a thoughtful and carefully written review of the situation after the first five years of the State. It covers a very wide field and goes back into the roots of our history. This is not the place to analyze and discuss many of the controversial matters touched on in this essay; it may even seem questionable whether such a long essay has its place in a Government Yearbook, considering that much of it deals with matters over which the Government has no direct control.

While it is all to the good to encourage the closest co-operation between the Government of Israel and the Jewish Agency, it is strange that the members of the Jewish Agency and its staff should be listed. Unlike the Chief Rabbinate — whose staff are also listed—the Jewish Agency is not paid from Government funds; nor have its officials the status of civil servants.

The Yearbook rightly starts its systematic survey of the Government machine with a list of the 16 Cabinet Ministers. A survey of the Knesset's work for the five months ending in March, 1953, is followed by a list of the 37 laws passed during that session, together with useful lists of the Members and of all its Standing Committees.

The Prime Minister's Office—like the Cabinet and Privy Council's offices in Great Britain—is a conglomerate of miscellaneous departments. Some are central departments which should be kept under central control, such as the Information Services and the Civil Service Commission. Others are those in which the Prime Minister has a personal interest, such as the Scientific Council. But several of the units shown in the Yearbook have already been transferred to other Ministries, in particular to the Ministry of Finance. There is a useful summary of the work of the Lavon Committee on Efficiency and Economy.

The Ministry of Finance is described in detail. The value of the comparative tables of annual revenue and expenditure and of the proceeds of each tax since 1948-49 is vitiated by the fall in the value of the Israel pound. It is desirable in future to add the changes in the percentage that each head forms of the total.

The fuller information about the organisation of the Israel Army is welcome, although the most interesting particulars must obviously be kept secret as long as there is no peace.

The relatively high number (127) of medical practitioners who are civil servants in the Ministry of Health, in comparison with the number of lay senior civil servants (42) in the same Ministry raises the question of advanced administrative training for men of the free professions (lawyers, engineers, doctors, etc.) in Government service. Some of the best qualified men technically are unfortunately indifferent administrators. Yet it is generally recognized that the medical head of a hospital is occupied far more with administration than with medicine.

Hits and Misses

The Ministry of Post, Telegraphs and Telephones—one of the best-run Government departments today—is given too little space, while the Ministry of Religious Affairs is given too much, in comparison with its more limited range of activities.

The section on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is one of the most interesting in the Yearbook. Not only does it deal with the problems that confront the Ministry; but it has full and up-to-date lists of the Israel diplomatic missions, consular staff abroad and of foreign missions in Israel, as well as a list of the agreements between Israel and foreign governments and international bodies, including trade agreements.

The Ministry of Education section shows that, whereas the total number of pupils is now over 340,000, only 17,000 are in secondary schools. Nothing, incidentally, is mentioned about the Hebrew University, although over a third of its budget is now covered by the taxpayer.

The section on the Ministry of Agriculture could do with fewer crop returns and a more lucid analysis of the country's basic agricultural problems, branch by branch.

Another of Israel's most efficient governmental organizations — the Police — modestly gives itself far too little space in which to discuss its problems. The section on the Law Courts is full of statistics and lists of Judges and Magistrates. But it nowhere explains why the number of cases outstanding in the Supreme Court should have risen by nearly a hundred during the year and reached 432 — over two years' work—or what is being done to remedy this situation.

Social Welfare is another of the Ministries now undergoing radical reorganization; and little of the description of its structure has any relevance today. The structure of the Ministry of Labour clearly shows that the large number of departments directly dependent on the Director-General is one of the reasons for congestion and overwork at the centre.

The section of the Yearbook on the State Controller's Department is well written, as befits one of the best-run organs of administration in Israel.

The Yearbook ends with surveys of immigration, absorption and agricultural settlement which transcend the usual ministerial boundaries or even the boundaries between Government and the Jewish Agency. These surveys are followed by a list of the 25 new villages established in 1952-53, and a sketch of economic development in 1951 and 1952. Then come lists of Israel's scientific activities, 465 hydrographic place-names and 83 new village names, in all of which the Prime Minister takes a deep personal interest.

The texts of the laws on Immigration, Passports, the Status of the Zionist Organization, Cooperative Housing, and Oil are given in full. Lastly, there is an impressive list of all Hebrew books published in Israel in 1952-53, covering 23 pages. Altogether, a most interesting publication of permanent value.

EIPORA SHMAYA: RUSSIAN CHURCH IN JERUSALEM
Photo by Braun

Settlers from Overseas

By PAULA ARNOLD

PIONEERS FROM THE WEST. By Yaakov Morris. Youth and Hehalutz Depart. of the Zionist Organization. Jerusalem. 180 pp.

This is a most valuable book, and it is to be hoped that it will be studied by all whom it may concern — Israelis as well as young and not so young Zionists abroad, the latter so that they can understand something of what their children are doing.

That Mr. Morris' little book can be nearly exhaustive in 160 pages is the only sad thing about it, but then it is nothing new. Only 3,000 young people from English-speaking countries have settled on the land here — a very small number both in relation to agricultural settlement in Israel and to the Jewish people in those countries, the majority of the Jews in all the world, numbering about six million.

Mr. Morris describes the settlements historically and also their problems — economic, social, cultural. He discusses the parent movements, divers experiments in living, such as the *bina mifredet* (keeping the children overnight away from the parents), a point so passionately argued in the kibbutzim, and adds excellent appendices and statistical tables as well as photographs and maps. He writes in clear, vigorous English, and in a dispassionate manner well suited to the subject.

No one will find *"Zionut"* to object to in these pages — using the word in its nefarious modern Hebrew sense — empty high-sounding phrases. Neither will he find anything like ready propaganda or verbiage of any sort, not even enthusiastic warmth — these just don't go with facts and figures. All the same, we sense the author's pride in the considerable achievements he describes — considerable in quality, if not in quantity.

> **The main reservoir of Jewish youth, both able and free to assume the mantle of responsibility once, nobly borne by the pioneer movements of Eastern Europe, is concentrated today in the countries of the English-speaking world. It devolves upon this youth to replenish the lost reserves of the settlement movements of the National Home... It is to the credit of those first thousands who have gone, that they were undaunted by the difficulties facing them... Given a continued period of peace, and the strong moral and idealistic impulses so characteristic of the Jewish people, a sizable pioneer movement in the West may yet have time to grow. A firm foundation has already been laid by the existing halutz movements.**

A New Generation

Two thousand of these pioneers now working on the land are living in 25 settlements founded by their movements, while 1,000 more live in other villages in smaller or larger groups. Of the former, 14 are mainly of U.S. origin, four of South African, seven of English. Though I remember once being roundly reproved for enquiring about the origin of the settlers in Moshav Habonim, my informant telling me: "We are all Israelis now, and that's that!" — I still think such a breakdown has its points, especially in regard to the movements abroad.

Nine of the villages belong to Hashomer Hatzair, eight to Habonim, two to Hashomer Hadati, and six to others (or none). Of these last, the most interesting to this reader is Yiftah on the Lebanese border. The American members of this kibbutz came from the American "Haoleh," a *halutz* movement determined to uphold its non-political character and avoid entanglements with either of the two great labour groups. They finally united with the young Palmach kibbutz of Yiftah, composed mainly of *Sabras*. It will be absorbing to watch the development of this hopeful experiment.

Two not very important objections: in spite of the detailed chapter headings and statistical appendices, an index would have enhanced the value of the book. And this reader personally is averse to the use of so very many Hebrew expressions. Mr. Morris defends it on the ground that these terms do not lend themselves to exact translation; which might be true, but can be mended! and he also gives a glossary. *Shaliah*, however, or *Shud* and several others, can surely be translated without fear of misunderstanding.

Shop Window in Asia

By ANDREW BOYD

HONG KONG. By Harold Ingrams. H.M. Stationery Office, London. 207 pp. 27/6.

Some unfortunate experiences in the past have led your reviewer to fear the worst in the way of pedestrian writing and production from Government-sponsored publications. But the situation recently has begun to improve, and Mr. Ingrams' admirably written and beautifully illustrated book on Hong Kong marks another milestone of progress.

Knowledge about the British colonies, both in and outside Britain, has always been scanty; and today, with criticism of colonial rule coming from many quarters, and with the colonies themselves fast developing towards self-government, a more informed public is becoming increasingly desirable. Accordingly, the Colonial Office has sponsored a series of books to fill in the gap between official Blue Books and the writings of occasional visitors.

Personal Impressions

The result in the case of the first volume could not, with perhaps one exception, have been bettered. The author is himself an ex-colonial administration, and although he had only a very slight acquaintance with the Chinese people before he visited Hong Kong, his friendliness, informality and pertinacity seem to have made up this lack in a very short time. The Colonial Office and the officials on the spot also gave him all the help he needed, and the result is a book combining most effectively personal experience and more academic background information and written with ease, vividness and humour.

It has become a cliché to say that the British acquired their empire in a fit of absent-mindedness but what strikes the careworn contemporary reader about colonial beginnings is not so much the casualness as the unbounded optimism of the early British traders, soldiers and administrators in taking it for granted that they would be able to cope with such ceaselessly expanding activities. Their responsibilities grew very fast in Hong Kong, although the island was originally uninhabited except by pirates when the British occupied it as a strategic base from which to trade with mainland China. An immigrant Chinese community quickly grew up side by side with the Europeans, and for this reason, perhaps, relations between the two have, on the whole, been very cordial and still are so today. Mr. Ingrams has only two serious criticisms to make—that living conditions for the poor Chinese are bad, largely because immigration from China to this *entrepôt* island is almost entirely unrestricted; and that the Government's benevolent paternalism, though not distasteful to many Chinese, is too long a-dying.

The Only Flaw

The author makes his reader see his Chinese friends and acquaintances as individuals and not just anonymous pawns in a bargaining match with Peking; and there is little doubt that the Hong Kong Chinese have no wish to return to the ancestral fold. But to her obligations towards the people of the island must also be added Britain's obvious economic interest in maintaining her "shop-window in Asia"; and it is this second factor which makes her position there mistrusted by critics in the outside world.

So far, Communist China has found this odd British outpost on her perimeter useful to her own economy, but whether this happy state of affairs will last, is a matter for speculation. And if not, what then? Here Mr. Ingrams' discretion is a disappointing contrast to his frankness about social and political shortcomings in the colony. It is the only flaw in a delightful book.

Round The Bookshops

HEBREW...

Getting into the bookshops these days for a look around is not the easiest of feats. The counter, if you reach it, is cluttered with school books, old and new, with a liberal sprinkling of copybooks and a chromatic array of all kinds of pencils and erasers. The dealer, if you can make your way to him behind his barricade of books which he is attempting to sort out, is also inaccessible conversationally. He used to receive you with a smile and a "B'vakasha;" now he nods you a harassed "Shalom" and goes on struggling with his bundles. You can't even catch the eye of the salesgirl who similarly is hemmed in by a myriad of schoolchildren. Yes—the beginning of term is having its repercussions. Couldn't arrangements be made, now that the State has taken over the schools, to distribute the necessary books and materials in the schools, as is the case in other countries?

So, it being impossible to break through the ramparts, I had to resign myself to catching whatever glimpses I could, "on the end of the fork" so to speak.

The first book to come into my restricted field of vision was "Charlie Chaplin, His Work and His Art" (Sifriyat Poalim, IL.3.500) by M.B. Joffe, the first work in Hebrew on the life of the world-renowned comedian. Appended is a collection of 30 photographs from Chaplin's films, both old and new. Alongside stood "Petrarch" (also Sifriyat Poalim, IL.2.100), an essay on the greatest of Italian Renaissance poets, together with a translation of his selected poems by Lea Goldberg.

In another shop, similarly beleaguered, I noticed a youngster holding a copy of Thornton Wilder's "Igrot Romiyot" (The Ides of March, Am Oved, IL.2.600). He was good enough to let me peak over his shoulder as he slowly turned the pages (looking for pictures, perhaps) slowly enough for me to discover that this was an intimate life of Julius Caesar, as reflected in his diary and correspondence.

The next thing of literary (and economic) importance I found in a bookshop located somewhere off the beaten track, "far from the madding crowd." It is not really a shop, but rather a subscription centre, established by Am Oved — a new departure in book distribution and circulation in Israel. But there were books in the show window and that is why I mistook it for a shop. (Not that the dealer would hesitate to sell if need be).

And the book in question is not a book either, but a type of magazine, a quarterly to be more precise. It is called "Riva'on L'khalkala" (Economic Quarterly, Am Oved, IL.2.400) and at first sight seemed to be the answer to the troublesome question:

"As ounce of prevention's
Worth a pound of cure,
But what's the prevention
Against being poor?"

Its avowed aim, however, is to foster progressive thinking by helping the reader to understand economical phenomena and political events.

In a discussion with the dealer on the Quarterly, he was good enough to tell me the story of the London editor who, on the publication of the book "How to Save Money", said that he had already got into the spirit of the work: he had borrowed the book.

M.H.

... AND FOREIGN

A familiar figure in bookshops this week was the (male) customer who came in, looked around somewhat furtively and asked for "that...er...report." In one Tel Aviv store the scene was enacted, with slight variations, some 50 times in three days, even though "that report" costs IL.10 and is a truly esoteric piece of work if ever there was one. The professor himself points out in his preface that "at its best, the present volume can pretend to report behaviour which may be typical of no more than a portion . . . of the white females living within the boundaries of the United States."

Books on Middle East

Dealing with matters closer to home are a series of books on Israel and the Middle East which recently have made their appearance on local shelves. There is Prof. Norman Bentwich's "Israel," in the American edition—a temperate yet sympathetic picture of the State up to late last year, with an enlightening essay on the effect of Israel on the Diaspora. Apart from this chapter, the book is obviously directed to the non-Israeli reader, which must be the reason it took so long to get here.

"Middle East Dilemmas," by J. C. Hurewitz, probes into the background of American policy in the area. In addition to rehearsing much that is known, Dr. Hurewitz, who teaches at Dropsie College and at Columbia, brings his scholarly insight and familiarity with details to the most recent developments.

A symposium called "Background of the Middle East" (Ernest Jaeckh, editor) contains some valuable basic material from a general, rather than from the American policy-making point of view. Prof. Salo Baron contributed the chapter on Hebrew Culture.

Another joint effort is "Near Eastern Culture and Society," the product of "a symposium on the meeting of East and West" held at Princeton University in 1951. The contributors are renowned scholars from the English-speaking and the Arab worlds, and the book is excellent except for one slight omission: it completely ignores the existence of Israel.

Then there is a formidable-looking tome called "The Hebrew Impact on Western Civilization" by Dagobert D. Runes. Unfortunately, the book does not live up to its pretentious title. The material is fragmentary and often quite beside the point.

New Reprints

The pocket editions bring little that is new, but there are some re-reprints if you have missed them: James Ramsey Ullman's "The White Tower," a taut tale in a high-altitude setting; John Dos Passos' "Forty-Second Parallel," now almost an item of historical interest; Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities" and "Oliver Twist." While the cover of the former proudly announces that the book is "complete and unabridged," the latter is "specially prepared to make it shorter and more easily read." One rather suspects that the publishers cut out some of the Fagin in the wake of the controversy about the movie in the U.S.

One book which received a well-deserved streamlining in the pocket edition is "Jean Christophe;" it is now a project for a couple of evenings instead of a year.

New in this format is "Top of the World" by Hans Ruesch, a pleasant account of Eskimo life by a former Swiss racing driver. Also "New Tales of Space and Time" and "The Naked Eye," being a collection of New Yorker cartoons by the late Sam Cobean. The *genre* requires a highly specialized sense of humour which, I am told, it takes years to acquire.

Some of the possibilities of the book trade in Israel were demonstrated this week at the southwest corner of Rothschild and Allenby by a street vendor. He carried a pile of Hammond's paperbound atlases which can be bought at the store diagonally across for £2 and a half piastres. "Extra, extra," he cried (or words to that effect). "Only 75 grush! Count two pounds in the store!" The crowd tore them from his hands.

M.S.

Bookshop On Wheels

Macmillan's pale green Bookmobile, the first complete bookshop on wheels to come to Israel, has been a favourite with visitors to the Conquest of the Desert Exhibition.

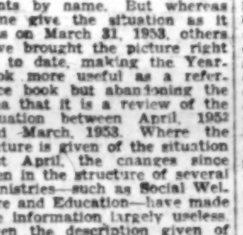
Directly the Exhibition closes, the Bookmobile, sponsored and operated here by Steimatzky's Agency, will head north to begin a series of regular tours around the country. It will be manned by a driver-bookseller (new profession) who will visit smaller towns from Dan to Beersheba and Eilat.

The Bookmobile is well stocked with Macmillan and other publishers' titles. It will also carry Hebrew books in all fields, local and foreign magazines weeklies and newspapers.

H.R.

Chess

PROBLEM No. 768
A. Ellerman, Buenos-Aires
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



K48; Qa5; Ra3, Bb6; Be5; Kte4, Kt84. (7)
Ke4: Qh2; Bg2; Kth7; Pa5, f5. (6)

White mates in two

SOLUTIONS: Problem No. 764 (Loyd): 1.R:c4+! Kd3 2.Be5 Q:e5 3.Ktc5+; 2.-Re:c5 3.Ktc4+; 2.-Rg:e5 3.Kte1+; 1.-Kd5 2.Rd3+ Ke6 3.Ktd8+ Kf5 4.Kbd7 (2.-K:c4 3.Rd4+ Kb6 4.e4x); 1.Rd2+? Bd3 2.Rc:d3 Ke4.

Endgame No. 90 (Bron): 1.Kg4! K:g6 2.Bf3+ Kg7 (2.-Kf7 3.Kth6+ and 4.K:h8) 3.Be6! Kg6 4.Kte7+ Kh6 5.Bf5! Kg7 6.Ktg6x.

SOLVING CONTEST

LADDER (to 754): Bro 136; Herzog 177; Beeri 176; Jakob 152, Lubetsena 143, Hillel 141, Birer 140, Netter 137, Bauman 133, Gaaton 123, Rodlich 122, Wolf 122, Mitrovech 120, Mark 111, Agranat 107, Uri Grinblat 99, Cohen 98, Gruenfeld 96, Spitzer 90, Fasher 88, Zakon 87, Baasfreund 67, Ruppin 62, Selaky 58, Arieh Grinblat 28, Unger 16, Ehrman 11, Haterstein 7.

All solvers above 100 win the usual prizes. Solutions to J. Goldschmidt Bay Mizon Rishon leZion.

Scores after the 9th round (numbers in brackets indicate the number of games played): Porath and Donkin 8½(9), Alon 8(9), Kniazer and Danner 8(9), Cserniak 4½(8), Sheyovich and Wolfinger 4(8), Potasman 3½(7), Smittiner 3½(6), Fischer 3(9), Lebunski 2(7), Attdi 2(8), Davis 1½(8).

The tenth round will be played today at the Haifa chess club.

ISRAEL CHAMPIONSHIP
Game No. 411

White: Alon | Black: Kniazer
Resigns in the 8th round, 18.0.53.

1.d4 Kf6 2.c4 g6 3.Ktc3 Bg7 4.e4 d6 5.f4 c5 6.d5 0-0 7.Bd3 e6 8.Ktf3 e:d5 9.c:d b5 10.0-0 b4 11.Kte2 Ke8 12.Ktg3 c4 13.B:c4 Kt:e4 14.Kt:e4 B:e4 15. Bd3 Re6 16.Kh1 Ba6 17.f5 B:d3 18.Q:d3 Kt:d7 19.f:g h:g 20. Ktg5 Bf8 21.Qg3 Re5 22.Kt:e6 f:e6 23.Q:g6+ Bg7 24.Qf7+ Kh8 25.Bf4 Rf8 26. Q:e6 Qf6 27.g3 Ktc5 28.Qe8 Qf7 29.Rad1 Re8 30.Qd2 Re4 31.Qc2 R:d5 32.B:d6 R:d1 33.R:d1 Qh5 34.Rc1 Kt:d2 35.Rc8+ Re8 36.R:e8 Q:e8 37.h4 a5 38.h5 Qe6 39.Q:e4 Kf2+ 40.Kg2 Kt:e4 41.Bc7 Ktc3 42.B:a5 Kt:a5 43.Kf3 Bf8 44.Ke4 Be7 45.Kd5 Kg7 46.Kc4 Kg6 47.g4 Kh6 — Draw agreed.

Game No. 412
(played in the 4th round, 28.9.53)
White: Dubkin | Black: Fischer
1.e4 c5 2.Ktf3 d6 3.d4 c:d 4.Kt:d4 Ktf6 5.Ktc3 g6 6.Be3 Bg7 7.f3 0-0 8.Re1 a6 9.Qd2 Qc7 10.Bh3 Ktc6 11.0-0-0 Bd7 12.g4 Kt:d4 13.B:d4 Be6 14.Kh1 b5 15.h4 Bc4 16.h5 e5 17.Bc5 d5 18.Qh2 d:e 19.R:d8+ R:d8 20. h:g h:g 21.Kt:e4 Kt:e4 22.f:e4 f6 23.g5 Kf7 24.Qf2 Qe6 25.g:f Q:f6 26.B:c4+ b:c 27.Qe2 Qe6 28.Re3 Rh8 29.Qa1 Rg8 30.a3 Qc4 31.Rc1 Qf3 32.Qb6 Qf2 33.Bd3 Qf6 34.R:c6 Qf1+ 35.Ka2 Kh7 36.Q:a6 Qf7 37.Rg6 e5+ 38.b3 Rb8 39.Q:c6. Black resigns.

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT
After the 19th round of the International Chess Tournament in Zurich the position was as follows: Smyslov 11; Bronstein 10½; Reshevsky 10; Najdorf 9½; Keres 9; Petrosian 9; Euwe 8½; Boleslavsky 8½; Kotov 8, etc.

STAMP OF THE WEEK

The man on this stamp is Sheikh Sir Sulman Bin Hamad al Khalifah. He rules the oil-rich Bahrein Islands in the Persian Gulf, and his income is estimated at £8m. a year. He is thus rich enough to be planning a new £750,000 palace.

The Sheikh came to London for the Coronation and had a gay time — seeing everything from the ceremony in the Abbey to the Richmond Royal Horse Show. He is no stranger to the Royal Family. He welcomed the Duchess of Kent and her son, the Duke, when they stopped at Bahrein on their way to the Far East last year.

The stamp shows the Sheikh sporting a dagger in his belt. He presented a similar weapon to the young Duke of Kent. The stamp costs 6d. in London.

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Reuter's Letters

TCHERNICHOVSKY IN ENGLISH
Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—Referring to Dr. Klimovsky's letter in your Supplement of Friday, September 25, I should like to refer him to the book "Tchernichovsky and his Poetry" with renderings from the Hebrew by L.V. Snowman, published in 1929 by "Haoved" Agency for Literature, 14, Burg Street Gt. Russell St., London, W.C.1.

Yours etc.,
Ch. REED

Tel Aviv

PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIETY

CONTRIBUTIONS OF PSYCHOLOGY TO SOCIAL PROBLEMS. By Sir Cyril Burt. Oxford University Press, London. 76 pp. 5/-.

This is the 22nd Hobhouse Memorial Lecture, delivered by the Professor Emeritus of Psychology in the University of London on his leaving active teaching. No wonder, therefore, that the 76 pages are full of compact information and succinctly express the achievements and experiences of an outstanding scholar.

The lecture tackles the problems of social phychology from two points of view. Firstly, the mental characteristics of the individual are examined in their bearing upon social relations. Secondly, the influence of social conditions on individuals is tested. If in the first sphere psychology still treads in the obscurity of theoretical speculations, hardly verifiable by experiment or observation, the second can lay claim to some concrete advancements in the last decades, achievements to which Prof. Burt has actively contributed. Many interesting surveys, dealing with behaviour, attitudes and ideals of social classes in England, have been undertaken and successfully concluded.

But if the general reader will be chiefly attracted by the social facts revealed, the social scientist will be interested in the methodological side of the lecture. Prof. Burt advocates a multiple approach to social analysis, combining statistical techniques with case history, inquiry and observation of data with causal explanation. Perhaps no less important is the fact that, despite the modernity of the discipline of social psychology, one witnesses throughout the lecture how deeply some of its roots go into the heritage of philosophical and psychological thought of the past.

Finally, it should be pointed out that Prof. Burt though dealing with descriptive science, is fully aware of the moral implications of its findings, and while trying to ascertain facts as they actually are, envisages social ends and purposes as they should be. This rather typical trend in British social thought should be very highly estimated.

M. ROSHWALD

HOW AND WHAT TO READ

It is rare in publishing annals for a non-profit book to become a best seller. "The Wonderful World of Books," now in its third printing and with nearly a half million copies already distributed is an exception. According to a USIS report from New York, it was written by 68 well-known individuals from many walks of life who enjoy books and who wanted to share their experience with others. None of the contributors received any payment.

This book about books grew out of a National Conference on Rural Reading, called by the United States Dept. of Agriculture in September 1951 to consider ways of stimulating interest in reading.

Here are some of the chapter titles: It's fun to read, books for everyone, teen agers for enjoyment, how to find time to read, how to read more efficiently, the book of books, a farmer looks at reading, book collecting, the selection of books, how to review a book, good reading for the millions, the great books programme, the Library of Congress, young people and libraries, how to start a public library, and the bookmobile comes to town.

The "New York Times" reviewer found the book to be "...the most imaginatively designed incentive to reading that has come my way in a long time."

Publications Received

Allen W., Joyce Carey. Longmans, London.
Frankel J., The Jewish Press of the World. The Jewish Congress, London.
Manning O., A Different Face. Heinemann, London.
Rothenberg B., Off the Beaten Track. "Matspen." Tel Aviv.
Kafka F., Letters to Milena. Secker & Warburg, London.
Gutkind E.A., Community and Environment. Watts, London.
Lewis M.M., The Importance of Illiteracy. Harrap, London.
Liverpool Central Zionist Council, "Shalom." Annual New-Year Publication No. 21, 1953-54.
Mendes R.A., Justicialism.—Peronist Doctrine. Buenos Aires.

HEBREW

Klausner J., Yisrael, Lo'an Ata Holech? (Israel, Where Are You Going?) Dorot, Jerusalem.
Gumperts Y.G., Mivta'e Sefatenu (Studies in Phonetics). Mosad Harav Kook, Jerusalem.
Metivot Yahadus. (In Memory of Meir Hefets). Kiryat Sefer, Jerusalem.
Jaffe A.B. Charlie Chaplin. Sifriyat Poalim, Merhaviа.

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Aspects of American Economy

AMERIKA — HAMAHPEKHA HA-MATMEDET (U.S.A. The Permanent Revolution). By the editors of "Fortune" in collaboration with Russell W. Davenport Hebrew translation by A. Amir. Library of American Civilization, Tel Aviv. 64 pp.

"U.S.A. — The Permanent Revolution" is a useful and timely corrective of the widespread belief, not only among orthodox Marxists, that American capitalism was somehow similar to what has been faithfully recorded and described by Marx and Engels, or to conditions prevailing in most countries in Western Europe now. The same thesis has been developed on a somewhat higher level in Galbraith's "American Capitalism." It shows, among many other things that "Wall Street" (as a dominating political factor) is a thing of the past and so are the 60 families' working and living conditions as described by Upton Sinclair at the turn of the century. It gives an interesting close-up of private enterprise in social life at its best.

For this and other reasons the study can be recommended as a corrective to anti-American propaganda — with some important reservations. What is not emphasized, as it should be, is the historical perspective: the present unprecedented affluence extending to all classes is after all of comparatively recent date. It is not stated that the "New Deal," (by now anathema to all but a few suspected Communists) was not "creeping Socialism" but saved American capitalism from destruction. It can be argued that American economy is now much more resistant to shock and crisis than it was in 1929, but it was easier to say so in 1951 (when the book was first published) than after the emergence of a government headed by big business. It can be argued, too, that the American economy is so strong it will bear Republican inactivity for a number of years, especially in view of the continuing large scale military spending which introduces a large measure of "*dirigisme*" into American economy, whether the Government likes it or not.

"The Permanent Revolution" undoubtedly contributes towards a better understanding of America. But it does not say that American capitalism developed in historic conditions utterly different from those prevailing in Europe or Asia, and that there is little that foreigners can learn from the American example: it can neither be copied nor transplanted. America might be able to do without "collectivist planning" for many years, provided of course that the international situation does not deteriorate. But there can be little doubt that in the end the stress will have to pass more and more from private initiative to central planning. The rest of the world, with a few lucky exceptions, will have to take that course very much earlier.

W. S. LAQUEUR

Life and Letters

Desert Exhibition

The latest issue of the fortnightly "Unesco Features" (Sept. 25) contains a full-page report of the Conquest of the Desert Exhibition in Jerusalem.

The Gaon of Vilna

The publication of a two-volume work, edited by Rabbi Judah L. Maimon, on Rabbi Eliyahu, the Gaon of Vilna (usually referred to as "HAGRA"), was announced by the Mosad Harav Kook last week on the occasion of the anniversary of the Gaon's death in 1797.

Ban on Buddhist Story

Ceylon Police banned entry into the island of "The Shadow in Saffron," a book published in London last week. Buddhist organizations objected because it offends their faith. The author, C.A. Fazerkely, stationed in Ceylon during the war, tells the story of a peasant boy groomed to be the next Buddha by an ambitious village priest. This "Buddha of the Future" takes to drink and seduces the daughter of the village teacher. *(AP)*

Spanish Sculptor

Aniceto Marinas, noted Spanish sculptor and President of the Royal Spanish Academy of Fine Arts, died in his home at Madrid last week at the age of 87.

An Open Letter to Booklovers

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